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DEPARTMENTS OF COMMERCE, JUSTICE, AND STATE, THE JUDICIARY, AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATION BILL, 1992

JULY 11 (legislative day, JULY 8), 1991.—Ordered to be printed

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Mr. HOLLINGS, from the Committee on Appropriations, submitted the following

REPORT

[To accompany H.R. 2608]

The Committee on Appropriations, to which was referred the bill (H.R. 2608) making appropriations for the Departments of Commerce, Justice, and State, the Judiciary, and related agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1992, and for other purposes, reports the same to the Senate with various amendments and presents herewith information relative to the changes made.

AMOUNT IN NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY

Amount of bill as passed by the House	$20,974,822,000
Amount of Senate bill above House	1,149,351,000
Total bill as reported to Senate	22,124,173,000
Amount of appropriations, 1991	19,496,278,000
Amount of budget estimates, 1992, as amended	22,342,064,000
The bill as reported to the Senate:	
Above the appropriations for 1991	2,627,895,000
Below the estimates for 1992	217,891,000

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SUMMARY OF COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

The Committee recommends a total of $22,124,173,000 in budget authority and $21,743,526,000 in outlays for departments, agencies, and programs within the jurisdiction of the Commerce, Justice, and State, the Judiciary, and Related Agencies appropriations bill. Of this amount, $21,223,261,000 in budget authority and $20,853,394,000 in outlays are for discretionary programs and $900,912,000 in budget authority and $890,132,000 in outlays are for mandatory programs.

The Committee recommendation is at the 602(b) funding allocations in budget authority and outlays for each category of discretionary funding—domestic, international, and defense.

The Committee recommendation for discretionary spending is $154,329,000 in budget authority above, and $321,269,000 in outlays below the budget request, $1,149,351,000 in budget authority, and $571,604,000 in outlays above the House allowance.

IMPACT OF THE BUDGET ENFORCEMENT AND CREDIT REFORM ACTS OF 1990

The Budget Enforcement Act of 1990 [BEA] and the accompanying Credit Reform Act of 1990, significantly affect this bill. Due to these changes, the fiscal year 1992 Commerce, Justice, and State, the Judiciary, and Related Agencies appropriations bill has been developed in a manner quite different from past years.

The Commerce, Justice, and State, the Judiciary, and Related Agencies appropriations bill is the only appropriation bill that contains all three categories of discretionary spending—domestic, international, and defense. The Committee is constrained from setting priorities between programs as it has in past years, because under the BEA budget authority and outlays cannot be shifted from one category to another. Thus, a wasteful expenditure by an international affairs agency cannot be used to offset a high-priority expenditure by a domestic discretionary agency. In summary, the BEA essentially divides the Commerce, Justice, and State, the Judiciary, and Related Agencies appropriations bill into three separate bills.

Under the Credit Reform Act of 1990, Federal loan guarantee programs and direct loan programs have been put on budget. In fiscal year 1992, the Committee must now appropriate the subsidy value for credit programs and appropriate administrative costs to credit program accounts. While credit was claimed to have been held harmless in the budget agreement, this was not so for the Commerce, Justice, and State, the Judiciary, and Related Agencies Subcommittee. Through legislative initiatives and appropriation bill language proposals, the President's budget proposed significantly reducing Small Business Administration [SBA] credit programs,

including the critically important Disaster Loans Program. As noted during its fiscal year 1992 hearing with the SBA Administrator, the administration's budget proposals, in the absence of legislated reforms, would have reduced the gross amount of SBA guarantee authority from $4,819,000,000 to $1,105,000,000. The Committee has been compelled to add $214,939,000 in budget authority and $183,735,000 in outlays from its allocation to preserve current policy for small business loans and loan guarantees.

SPENDING PRIORITIES

Domestic discretionary programs.—For domestic discretionary programs, the Committee recommendation emphasizes: (1) continuing growth in law enforcement programs and the war on drugs (83 percent of Federal law enforcement outlays are under this bill's jurisdiction); (2) increasing investment in technology and trade competitiveness; (3) rebuilding the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration's [NOAA] infrastructure and getting NOAA satellite programs back on schedule; (4) increasing spending on ocean, coastal, and living marine resource programs; (5) restoring local economic development and small business programs; and (6) providing regulatory agencies like the Federal Communications Commission, Federal Trade Commission, and the Securities Exchange Commission with the resources necessary to carry out their legislative mandates.

International programs.—For international programs, the Committee recommendation emphasizes: (1) investing in public information agencies that promote democracy, such as the Voice of America, Radio Free Europe/Liberty, Radio and TV Marti, and the National Endowment for Democracy; (2) enhancing academic exchange programs and restoring proposed reductions in the Fullbright program; and (3) building a secure U.S. Embassy in Moscow free of Soviet listening devices.

Defense discretionary program.—For the Committee's only defense program within this bill's jurisdiction, the Maritime Administration's Ready Reserve Force, the Committee has increased investment in operation and maintenance to improve readiness.

Lower priority programs.—For all categories of spending, the Committee recommends reductions when: (1) efficiencies can be realized; (2) execution of prior year appropriations demonstrates program delays; and (3) redundant or poorly justified programs are identified.

BILL HIGHLIGHTS

The highlights of the Committee's recommendations by agency are listed below:

DOMESTIC DISCRETIONARY PROGRAMS

Commerce Department

—$100,000,000 for a new appropriation account "Fleet modernization, shipbuilding and conversion" to begin rebuilding and modernizing the NOAA fleet of research, mapping, and chart-

ing, and fisheries research vessels. Without this program the NOAA fleet will cease to exist by the end of this decade.

—$300,256,000 to fully fund NOAA's budget for weather satellites. Bill language will require the Secretary of Commerce to appoint program managers to create accountability and get these programs back on schedule.

—$110,000,000 to establish an emergency weather satellite contingency fund for the procurement of a gap filler geostationary satellite, launch vehicles or related action necessary to maintain monitoring and prediction of hurricanes and severe storms.

—$615,991,000 for NOAA fisheries, ocean and atmospheric research, and ocean/coastal programs, which is $103,349,000 above the budget request and $65,369,000 above the House allowance.

—$252,663,000 for National Institute for Standards and Technology extramural and intramural research, an increase of $37,335,000 or 17.3 percent above 1991.

—$226,836,000 for Economic Development Administration grants, including a $3,000,000 increase for the EDA university center program.

—$203,814,000 for export promotion and import administration programs of the International Trade Administration, including $12,500,000 for a new research initiative for the U.S. textile and apparel industry.

—$32,428,000 for the public telecommunications facilities program and $4,000,000 for the endowment for children's educational television.

Justice Department

—$9,477,639,000 in total for the Department of Justice, a $988,496,000, or 12-percent, increase over 1991.

—$265,030,000, an increase of $15,039,000, to continue the initiative begun last year to investigate and prosecute savings and loan fraud.

—$329,087,000 within adjustments to base to cover the costs of Federal employee pay reforms, including special law enforcement pay reform, enacted last year.

—An increase of $280,212,000, or 17 percent, over this year for the FBI.

—$740,667,000 to fully fund the Drug Enforcement Administration [DEA], the lead agency in the war on drugs.

—Fully funds requested increases for the Federal Bureau of Investigation and DEA within the Organized Crime Drug Enforcement [OCDE] Program.

—Provides for the care of a projected increase of 9,140 prison inmates during fiscal year 1992, for a total Federal prison population of 71,590. The recommendation permits the activation of new prison facilities that will come on-line in fiscal year 1992.

—Fully funds the Bureau of Prison's construction request to expand capacity by 3,600 beds. Funds construction of the Immigration and Naturalization Service detention facility in El Centro, CA.

—Fully funds the support of U.S. prisoners held in State and local detention facilities and provides $15,000,000 for the Cooperative Agreement Program [CAP].
—$498,000,000 for the State and Local Drug Grant Program, an increase of $6,000,000 over 1991 and the budget request.
—$76,000,000 is restored to continue the Juvenile Justice Delinquency Prevention Formula Grant Program.
—Restores and increases to $15,000,000 funding for the regional information sharing system [RISS].

The judiciary

—$2,327,861,000 for the judiciary, a $290,480,000, or 14-percent, increase over 1991—other than the Federal Bureau of Investigation, this is the highest percentage increase accorded any other law enforcement department or agency within this bill.
—Fully funds all accounts except Defender Services (+$44,625,000); the Administrative Office of the Courts (+$4,893,000); and, the Courts of Appeals/District Court account (+$208,908,000).
—Reduces $30,000,000 in budgeted plugs built into the base for new furnishings, excess postage costs, and unauthorized geographic pay.
—Provides requested workload increases for magistrates and bankruptcy judges, new court/clerk personnel, probation/pretrial personnel, and savings and loan cases.

Related agencies

—Rejects Federal Communications Commission user fee proposal and accordingly increases the FCC budget by $58,309,000.
—$811,445,000 for Small Business Administration operations, grants, technical assistance, direct loans, and loan guarantees. This amount is $242,758,000 above the budget request and $8,674,000 below the House allowance.
—$75,000,000 included for the Maritime Administration's operations, including $10,872,000 for State maritime academies.
—$350,000,000 for the Legal Services Corporation.
—$210,271,000 for the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission, including $4,044,000 for implementing the Americans With Disabilities Act.

INTERNATIONAL PROGRAMS

USIA and related agencies

—$191,163,000 for various U.S. Information Agency academic exchange programs including the Eisenhower Exchange Fellowship Program. Fully funds and enhances the Fullbright Scholarship Program.
—$108,043,000 for USIA radio construction. A $10,000,000 increase above the budget and the House allowance is included for repair and maintenance of Voice of America transmission facilities.
—$256,948,000, $11,196,000 above the House allowance, to fully fund Radio Free Europe/Radio Liberty, and Radio and TV Marti.

—$30,000,000 to fully fund the National Endowment for Democracy.

State Department

—$130,000,000 to tear down the existing unfinished U.S. chancery building in Moscow, and rebuild a secure building. The current building is permeated with Soviet listening devices.
—$955,113,000 to fully fund the annual fiscal year 1992 payment and fiscal year 1992 arrearage payments to the United Nations and other international organizations. Bill language will require progress to be made in the employment of Americans by these organizations.
—State Department operations are funded at $2,015,946,000, an increase of $114,701,000 over 1991.
—Bill language to address Arab league boycott of Israel and State Department issuance of Israel only passports.

DEFENSE DISCRETIONARY PROGRAM

Transportation Department

—$233,961,000 for the Maritime Administration's Ready Reserve Force, an increase of $8,961,000 for additional expenditures to improve fleet readiness.

TITLE I—DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

The total amount of new budget authority recommended by the Committee for the Department of Justice is $9,477,439,000, which is $988,296,000, or 12 percent, more than the 1991 appropriation to date and $218,657,000 more than the House allowance, but $267,399,000 below the budget estimates for the Department.

NEW MANDATORY PAY COSTS

The Committee notes that at the end of the 101st Congress, the President and Congress enacted substantial Federal employee pay reforms including special law enforcement pay reform which have had a significant impact on the Department of Justice. The mandatory costs of these pay reform efforts are reflected in the fiscal year 1992 base budget request for the Department of Justice and total $329,087,000. While the Committee has provided each agency with their requested adjustments to base, the Committee's ability to fund new program enhancements has been somewhat limited because of the need to fund the above requested mandatory pay reform costs and remain within the Committee's 602(b) allocation for budget authority and outlays.

FINANCIAL INSTITUTION FRAUD INVESTIGATIONS

The Committee recommendation continues the initiative begun last year to expand the Department's efforts to investigate and prosecute financial institution fraud. The recommendation allows for an increase of $15,039,000 for a total appropriation of $265,030,000 for the various agencies involved in this effort, as follows:

Federal Bureau of Investigation	$149,373,000
U.S. attorneys	90,415,000
Criminal Division	11,337,000
Tax Division	4,575,000
Civil Division	9,330,000

ASSETS FORFEITURE SUPER SURPLUS

In addition to the amounts recommended in the bill for the war on drugs and crime, an estimated $64,000,000 will be available to the attorney general as a result of a provision in the fiscal year 1991 dire emergency supplemental appropriation. This provision approved the transfer by the attorney general of unobligated balances remaining in the assets forfeiture fund on September 30, 1991, to procure vehicles, equipment, and other capital investment items for law enforcement, prosecution, and correctional activities of the Department. The Committee recommendation assumes that the following nonrecurring items in the Department's fiscal year

1992 budget request will instead be funded by transfers from the assets forfeiture fund.

Transfers from assets forfeiture fund

Federal prison system: Activations	$47,866,000
U.S. Marshals Service:	
Holding cells	439,000
Aircraft security	1,000,000
Prisoner vans	417,000
SOG equipment	574,000
Cellular	200,000
Computer workstations	2,425,000
Micrographic equipment	185,000
Drug Enforcement Administration:	
Portable computers	722,000
Fingerprint equipment	172,000
U.S. attorneys: Base capital equipment	10,000,000

Office of Justice Programs

JUSTICE ASSISTANCE

Appropriations, 1991	$660,179,000
Budget estimate, 1992	579,335,000
House allowance	664,761,000
Committee recommendation	668,967,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $668,967,000. This amount is $8,788,000 above the 1991 appropriations to date, $89,632,000 more than the budget request, and $4,206,000 more than the House allowance.

The Office of Justice Programs is comprised of a number of separate and distinct programs. The Committee's recommendations for the program level for these programs are as follows:

Program/activity	*Recommendation*
National Institute of Justice	$23,929,000
Bureau of Justice Statistics	22,095,000
Emergency assistance	
(Prior year carryover)	(4,000,000)
Missing children	7,971,000
Regional information sharing system	15,000,000
Management and administration	21,009,000
Juvenile justice delinquency prevention	76,000,000
Antidrug abuse grants	498,000,000
Mariel Cubans	4,963,000
Total, new budget authority	668,967,000

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF JUSTICE

The Committee recommendation provides $23,929,000 for the National Institute of Justice for fiscal year 1992, the same as the budget request for 1992 but an increase of $359,000 above the House allowance.

BUREAU OF JUSTICE STATISTICS

The Committee recommendation provides $22,095,000 for the Bureau of Justice Statistics for fiscal year 1992. The recommendation is $1,060,000 below the budget request for 1992 but is the same as the amount appropriated to date.

EMERGENCY ASSISTANCE

The Committee recommendation provides $4,000,000 for the Emergency Assistance Program for fiscal year 1992, to be derived from prior-year unobligated balances, as recommended by the Department.

MISSING CHILDREN

The Committee recommendation provides $7,971,000 for the Missing Children Program for fiscal year 1992. The recommendation is the same as the amount requested for 1992 but $120,000 more than the House allowance.

REGIONAL INFORMATION SHARING SYSTEM

The Committee recommendation provides $15,000,000 for the regional information sharing system [RISS] during fiscal year 1992. The Committee recommendation provides an increase of $1,000,000 over the amount available in fiscal year 1991 and does not incorporate the Department's proposals to fund this program within the State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance Grant Program and to phase out appropriated fund support for RISS by requiring an escalating match from participating States.

JUVENILE JUSTICE AND DELINQUENCY PREVENTION PROGRAMS

The Committee recommendation includes $76,000,000 for grants and administrative expenses for the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention [JJDP] Program, an increase of $700,000 above the 1991 appropriations to date, and $65,424,000 more than the budget request. The Committee believes that delinquency prevention and drug abuse prevention are interrelated strategies and that the Department should continue its commitment toward reducing the incidence of juvenile delinquency as part of the war on drugs.

Part A.—The recommendation provides a total of $3,625,000 for management and administration of programs authorized under the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention [JJDP] Act.

Part B.—The recommendation provides $50,750,000 for formula grants to States under the JJDP Act, an increase of $490,000 over fiscal year 1991 enacted levels. No funds were requested by the administration for this program.

Part C.—The recommendation provides a total of $18,125,000 for discretionary grants, of which $500,000 is included to carry out the provisions of section 241(f) of the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act to provide financial and technical assistance to an organization representing the State advisory groups [SAG's]. The Committee directs the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention to award, by grant or cooperative agreement, the entire amount upon receipt of a proposal from the SAG's addressing each of the required activities under section 241(f).

The recommendation also includes $3,200,000 for the coordinated Law-Related Education [LRE] Program. The Committee believes this successful program established over many years should continue in its same organizational pattern and should continue to be

provided by the same LRE organizations that have previously received funding.

Within the recommendation, the Committee has provided not less than $1,000,000 for the Court-Appointed Special Advocate [CASA] Program, an increase of $250,000 over fiscal year 1991 enacted amounts. These funds are provided to support the training and development needs of CASA programs throughout the country and will provide startup grants to increase the number of CASA programs and to expand programs at existing locations.

The recommendation also provides no less than $2,300,000 to the National Council of Juvenile and Family Court Judges to provide continuing legal education in family and juvenile law. Funding at this level will enable the National Council to continue its vital programs which seek to foster understanding and compliance with Federal statutes.

Also included within the recommendation is no less than $2,000,000 for the American Prosecutors Research Institute to continue the National Center for Prosecution of Child Abuse. The National Center has made a significant impact in improving the investigation and prosecution of child abuse cases through publications, training, and technical assistance for local district attorneys. Reports of suspected child abuse and neglect in the United States have steadily increased over the last 10 years, reaching an all time high of 2.5 million in 1990. Funding is needed to give prosecutors the tools they need to hold accountable offenders who abuse children.

The recommendation also provides no less than $2,000,000 for the Consortium on Children, Families and the Law to continue its independent and collaborative research on social, psychological, educational, economic, and legal issues affecting children and families. The consortium is comprised of the University of Hawaii, University of Nebraska-Lincoln, State University of New York at Buffalo, University of Michigan, University of Virginia, University of Iowa, and the University of Pittsburgh.

The Committee is aware of the 5 year effort of the program of research on the causes and correlates of delinquency being conducted at the Universities of Pittsburgh and Colorado, and the State University of New York at Albany. This important research, built on the assessment of over 4,000 at-risk youths, their parents and teachers, tracks and studies critical factors associated with the causes, extent, and remedies of juvenile delinquency and drug abuse. The program has generated great support within the research community and among practitioners. The Committee is concerned that because the three centers have not been given sufficient opportunity to continue the program, much excellent work and valuable data might be lost. The Committee, therefore, expects the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention to continue funding the program at its annual level through fiscal year 1992. This will permit the centers the time necessary to obtain support through other sources in fiscal year 1993.

The Committee has become aware of the growing problem of Alzheimer patients wandering away from homes and nursing facilities. While no national statistics are kept on the subject, communities across the country each week report incidents involving lost or

missing Alzheimer patients. The New York City area alone reported more than 30 incidents of missing patients over a recent 3-month period. In most instances, the traditional passive means of identifying a sick or missing person are of little help simply because Alzheimer patients may not display any outward signs of the disease. Local law enforcement officials and other public safety personnel lack basic training in recognizing the characteristics of an Alzheimer patient. Fewer still are trained in how to approach a confused Alzheimer patient whose actions may run the gamut of human behavior.

The Committee has provided $1,000,000 for a grant from discretionary funds to establish a missing Alzheimer patient alert program. The Committee expects that the grant be awarded to a national private, nonprofit organization that is locally based and has a direct link to patients and families throughout the country. Using local Alzheimer-specific programs as a model, the grant, together with support from private sources, shall be used to establish a national proactive program to protect and locate missing Alzheimer and related dementia patients. The program should encompass the following: a nationwide patient registry and identification network linking local family support organizations, law enforcement agencies, and public health officials through a central data base; counseling, support, education, and guidance to families of Alzheimer patients; a national 24-hour 800 telephone line to receive and transmit reports of lost and missing patients; public awareness activities and local training workshops for law enforcement, public safety personnel, and families. The Committee expects to receive a report on the status of this effort during next year's hearings. Additionally, the Committee expects that the States will make note of this national program and commence efforts to assume funding responsibilities following the conclusion of this 3-year program.

Part D.—The recommendation includes $3,500,000 to continue at fiscal year 1991 enacted levels, a program relating to juvenile gangs, drug abuse, and drug trafficking. The Committee believes that prevention programs such as this, which complement the efforts of local jurisdictions, are crucial elements in the war on drugs. Included in this amount is $400,000 for the Teens, Crime and the Community Program in fiscal year 1992. The Committee believes this program's goal of reducing the high rate of teen drug abuse, delinquency, and victimization help address some of America's most pressing social issues and expects the program to equitably serve rural and urban areas.

ANTIDRUG ABUSE GRANT PROGRAM

The Committee recommends $498,000,000 for the Antidrug Abuse Grant Program for fiscal year 1992. This amount is $6,000,000 above 1991 appropriations to date, $6,000,000 above the budget request, and $5,000,000 above the House allowance.

The recommendation provides a total of $50,000,000, the same amount provided in fiscal year 1991, for discretionary grants to public or private agencies and nonprofit organizations for educational and training programs, technical assistance, improvement of

State criminal justice systems, and demonstration projects of a multijurisdictional nature.

The Committee continues to support the efforts of national demand reduction and crime prevention programs which involve local police agencies, community organizations, and youth groups. From amounts within the discretionary grant program, the recommendation provides not less than $3,000,000 for the National Crime Prevention Council to continue the National Citizens Crime Prevention Campaign (McGruff), not less than $1,200,000 for the Drug Abuse Resistance Education [DARE] Program, and not less than $4,000,000 for the Boys and Girls Clubs of America to expand the number of clubs in public housing sites throughout the United States.

The Committee is aware of a unique youth substance abuse prevention program, IMPACT, in Washington State which provides training and consulting to teachers, school counselors, administrators, and community groups in substance abuse awareness and prevention for elementary and secondary school students. The Committee recommendation includes $500,000 for a discretionary grant to expand the IMPACT demonstration program in fiscal year 1992.

The Committee continues to support Federal, State, and local cooperation in multijurisdictional drug enforcement. From amounts within the discretionary grant program, the recommendation provides not less than $3,000,000 for the Organized Crime Narcotics [OCN] Program to support regional organized crime task forces, and not less than $3,000,000 to continue the existing model Financial Investigations [Finvest] Program. The Committee believes that this level of funding will allow for a modest expansion into new projects for both programs. In addition, the Committee recommends no less than $400,000 for a pilot program between the cities of Buena Park and Fontana, CA, COMMAND, and the University of Nevada, Reno which will help determine the feasibility of using private sector financial investigators to assist in the detection and seizure of hidden assets of drug traffickers.

The Committee recommendation includes not less than $500,000 for a discretionary grant to continue the criminal drug organization project of the South Carolina State Grand Jury. This funding will allow the project to continue while a comprehensive model is developed by the National Association of Attorneys General to disseminate to the rest of the country.

The Committee also continues to support SEARCH Group, Inc. and expects $700,000 to be provided for their National Technical Assistance Program. The Committee notes that the National Association of Town Watch received $100,000 from the Bureau of Justice Assistance in fiscal year 1991. This program has made significant contributions in helping neighborhoods throughout the country in their fight against crime and the Committee expects BJA to provide $200,000 in fiscal year 1992 to expand this important program.

Within the discretionary grant program, the Committee recommendation provides not less than $1,000,000 for the National Crime Prevention Council's drug abuse prevention programs in schools and communities. The Committee is aware of the positive results of the Council's Community Responses to Drug Abuse and Teens as

Resources Against Drugs Programs. The Committee recommends that these programs be expanded and that findings from these programs be disseminated to State and local governments and organizations involved in drug abuse prevention.

The Committee is aware of the National Neighborhood Crime and Drug Abuse Prevention Program sponsored by the Eisenhower Foundation which implements a unique social-economic development formula which has proven to reduce inner-city crime and drug abuse by employing and educating at-risk minority youth. The Committee supports funding to carry out program planning, implementation, evaluation, and information dissemination for the National Neighborhood Crime and Drug Abuse Prevention Program. The Committee recommends $500,000 for a discretionary grant and expects the neighborhood program to expand into rural areas.

The Committee understands that the Bureau of Justice Assistance is working with the State of Washington and the Pierce County Alliance on a proposal for a grant for the County's Treatment Alternatives to Street Crime [TASC] program. The Committee concurs with the House report language and urges BJA to give careful consideration to this proposal which would improve drug testing laboratory services in that region.

The Committee has included bill language to permit the use of not more than $5,762,000 from within the discretionary grant program to assist States in which there are federally funded death penalty resource centers in the litigation processing of Federal habeas corpus petitions in capital cases. The Committee intends these grants to be awarded to States to respond to the growing number of death penalty habeas corpus petitions being filed in Federal courts. With this use of discretionary grants, the Committee intends to provide balance to this area of the criminal justice system. To ensure balance, the Committee has made an equal amount of $5,762,000 available in the "Defender services" appropriation account for death penalty resource centers within title III of this bill.

The Committee has not included funding for a new grant program, correctional options, authorized in title XVIII of the Crime Control Act of 1990. The Committee notes that the Bureau of Justice Assistance currently possesses the authority to make such grant awards within the discretionary grant program and has already funded $7,550,000 for programs of this nature in fiscal year 1991. The Committee further notes that the House allowance of $25,000,000 for this new program will reduce the availability of formula grant awards to States for antidrug abuse grants by 17 percent in fiscal year 1992.

The Committee recommendation provides $22,000,000 for second year funding for the modernization of the National Crime Information Center [NCIC]. The NCIC is an FBI-managed system which was designed to provide State and local police with instantaneous information on wanted persons, stolen property, and criminal history records. The NCIC is the only system by which local police can identify, in a timely manner, individuals who have committed a crime in one State and subsequently moved to another State. The current NCIC is over 20 years old, is technologically outdated, and is less reliable than state-of-the-art systems. An upgraded, modern-

ized system [NCIC 2000] is vitally needed to ensure that the front-line troops in the war on drugs—the local police—are provided the proper tools to win that war. The Committee believes it is appropriate to fund the developmental costs of NCIC 2000 from the Anti-drug Abuse Grant Program since State and local police groups will be the main beneficiaries of an upgraded NCIC.

MARIEL CUBANS

The Committee recommendation includes $4,963,000 for reimbursement to States for costs of incarcerating illegal aliens and certain Cuban nationals and modifies House language on this matter. The Congress has provided funds since 1985 to reimburse States housing Mariel Cubans, and the Committee's recommendation continues this funding at the same level as provided in fiscal year 1991.

MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION

The Committee recommendation provides a total of $26,451,000 for management and administration, to be derived as follows:

New budget authority:	
Juvenile justice, management, and administration	$3,442,000
Antidrug abuse grants, management, and administration	2,000,000
Other programs	21,009,000
Total	26,451,000

PUBLIC SAFETY OFFICERS BENEFIT PROGRAM

Appropriations, 1991	$26,075,000
Budget estimate, 1992	27,144,000
House allowance	27,144,000
Committee recommendation	27,144,000

The Committee recommendation provides the requested amount of $27,144,000, the same amount provided by the House. The Committee recommendation includes the requested language which will fully fund anticipated payments. This program provides a death benefit payment to survivors of Federal, State, and local public safety officers who have died as a result of personal injury sustained in the line of duty, and a payment for public safety officers who become totally and permanently disabled in the line of duty.

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 1991	$100,968,000
Budget estimate, 1992	131,621,000
House allowance	109,925,000
Committee recommendation	112,642,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $112,642,000, an increase of $11,674,000 over the 1991 appropriations to date. The amount recommended is $18,979,000 below the budget request, but $2,717,000 more than the House allowance. The Committee recommendation provides the full fiscal year 1992 adjustments to base for this account, as well as $778,000 in requested program growth.

This appropriation funds the development of policy objectives and the management of the Department and two organizations responsible for the administrative review and appeal of decisions relating to individuals: the Executive Office for Immigration Review and the pardon attorney.

In addition, the Committee recognizes that the Department of Justice, the Office of Management and Budget, and the General Accounting Office have all identified the assets seizure and forfeiture process as a high-risk area. The Committee commends the Attorney General and Deputy Attorney General's initiative to better control and monitor the assets seizure and forfeiture process—including the assets forfeiture fund—through creation of the policy office called the Executive Office for Asset Forfeiture. By providing 1992 current services funding for this account, nine positions are transferred to the Executive Office for Asset Forfeiture. To effect fully the role of the Executive Office for Asset Forfeiture in fiscal year 1992 and in the future, the Committee recommends $528,000 to fund four new positions in the Executive Office for Asset Forfeiture.

The Committee also recommends $250,000 to fund six positions to conduct ADP compliance reviews to audit and increase the level of Department of Justice compliance with the Computer Security Act of 1987. These resources are intended to enhance the Department's capability to correct certain deficiencies cited in the General Accounting Office's July 1990 report (GAO/IMTEC-90-69) titled "Justice Automation—Tighter Computer Security Needed."

The Committee does not include requested bill language concerning audited financial statements, facilities program 2000, and departmental case management, since associated program increases could not be funded within the Committee's 602(b) allocation for the bill.

WORKING CAPITAL FUND

The Committee has modified the working capital fund language to clarify that: (1) available unobligated balances for fiscal year 1992 and thereafter may be transferred into the capital account of the working capital fund; (2) use of the balances transferred into the capital account from this provision can be departmentwide; (3) these funds may be used for law enforcement or litigation-related automated data processing systems; and (4) before use of the funds is made the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate shall be notified. The Committee intends to ensure through this provision that funds sought by the administration and provided by Congress for national criminal and civil justice system initiatives are indeed ultimately used to carry out such initiatives. However, as partners in these endeavors on behalf of the American people, the Committee intends that it be made aware by the executive branch of the use of such funds and the initiatives pursued should any funds be available as a result of the language in the bill.

Office of Inspector General

Appropriations, 1991	$25,140,000
Budget estimate, 1992	36,019,000
House allowance	27,893,000
Committee recommendation	30,719,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $30,719,000 for the Office of Inspector General [OIG]. The amount recommended is $5,300,000 less than the budget request but $2,826,000 above the House allowance. The amount recommended includes requested adjustments to base as well as $2,337,000 in program growth to support 35 additional positions for the Audit Division.

The Committee has included language to support certain investigations of a confidential character and to provide necessary authority for acquisition, lease, maintenance, and operation of vehicles required in field investigative, inspection, or audit operations.

U.S. Parole Commission

Appropriations, 1991	$10,051,000
Budget estimate, 1992	9,786,000
House allowance	9,855,000
Committee recommendation	9,786,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $9,786,000, the same as the budget request but $69,000 less than the House allowance. The Committee recommendation reflects the continuation of the Parole Commission's phasedown and the implementation of the sentencing reform guidelines.

The U.S. Parole Commission is an independent body within the Department of Justice which makes decisions regarding the granting or denial of parole, conditions of parole, supervision of parolees and mandatory releases, recommitment in the event of violation of the conditions of supervision, and termination of supervision as outlined in the 1976 Parole Commission and Reorganization Act.

Legal Activities

GENERAL LEGAL ACTIVITIES

Appropriations, 1991	$345,603,000
Budget estimate, 1992	407,742,000
House allowance	379,804,000
Committee recommendation	388,821,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $388,821,000, an increase of $43,218,000 over the 1991 appropriations to date. The amount recommended is $18,921,000 below the budget request, but $9,017,000 more than the House allowance. The Committee recommendation provides for requested adjustments to base as well as $1,985,000 for the Torts Litigation Program to develop and implement regulations pursuant to the Radiation Exposure Compensation Act of 1990, and $2,345,000—for a total of $6,952,000—to implement the Americans With Disabilities Act.

This appropriation supports the Attorney General through the establishment of litigative policy, conduct of litigation, and various other legal responsibilities, through the Office of the Solicitor General, the Tax Division, the Criminal Division, the Office of Legal

Counsel, the Civil Rights Division, the Land and Natural Resources Division, the Civil Division, and Interpol.

The Committee also recommends language which allows up to $20,000 for expenses of collecting evidence, $5,973,000 for the U.S. National Central Bureau—Interpol, $6,000,000 for litigation support contracts, and not to exceed $35,213,000 for office automation systems, to remain available until expended. In addition, the Committee has included language allowing Interpol to use $1,000 for official reception and representation expenses.

NATIONAL CHILDHOOD VACCINE INJURY ACT

The Committee recommendation provides for the authorized reimbursement of $2,000,000 for fiscal year 1992 from the special fund for the Justice Department expenses associated with litigating cases under the National Childhood Vaccine Injury Act of 1986.

OFFICE OF SPECIAL COUNSEL FOR IMMIGRATION RELATED UNFAIR EMPLOYMENT PRACTICES

The Committee recommendation includes bill language authorizing the use of up to $3,000,000 of balances remaining in the immigration legalization fund in fiscal year 1992 and each year thereafter to be used by the Office of Special Counsel for grants to community-based organizations for out-reach programs. These balances in the legalization fund are no longer required for legalization purposes, due to the completion of the temporary resident phase of that program. The Committee expects these funds to be made available as soon as possible in order to expedite the processing of grants. In addition, the recommended language prohibits the use of these funds by the Office of Special Counsel to establish regional offices.

ANTITRUST DIVISION

Appropriations, 1991	$33,730,000
Budget estimate, 1992	48,894,000
House allowance	43,045,000
Committee recommendation	45,494,000

The Committee recommends $45,494,000 for the Antitrust Division, an increase of $11,764,000 over the 1991 appropriations enacted to date. The recommendation is $3,400,000 below the budget request but $2,449,000 more than the House allowance.

The Committee has recommended that the full current services level be provided to the Antitrust Division appropriation account. Because of the method the administration chose to display the Antitrust Division's 1992 request, $5,000,000, which had been funded through the merger fee provision of the account in fiscal year 1991, was portrayed in the fiscal year 1992 budget request as a program increase rather than an adjustment to the budget base of the "Antitrust Division" account. The administration's intent relative to this $5,000,000 was to maintain in fiscal year 1992, the level of service provided in fiscal year 1991. Because merger fee collections had been less than earlier projected, the administration intended that a total of $10,000,000 previously funded through the merger fee provision be funded through direct appropriations in

fiscal year 1992. The administration's fiscal year 1992 request reflected $5,000,000 as part of Antitrust Division's base and $5,000,000 as a program increase. This left $10,000,000 funded through merger fees in fiscal year 1992 compared to an availability of $20,000,000 through the merger fees provision in fiscal year 1991.

The Committee understands that the estimate of merger fee collections in fiscal year 1992 is $26,000,000. The Antitrust Division's share of this amount would be $13,000,000. The Committee recommends that the Antitrust Division have available for its use this $13,000,000 in fiscal year 1992. This would allow for a base adjustment of $7,000,000 rather than $10,000,000 in direct appropriations.

The Committee recommends $13,000,000 from merger fees and $45,494,000 in direct appropriations for total fiscal year 1992 availability of $58,494,000 for the Antitrust Division. The Committee recommendation includes the requested increase of $200,000 for criminal litigation that may result from the Federal Trade Commission's investigation of infant formula pricing.

U.S. Attorneys

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 1991	$673,095,000
Budget estimate, 1992	779,256,000
House allowance	720,737,000
Committee recommendation	728,259,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $728,259,000 for activities of U.S. attorneys. The recommendation is $55,164,000 more than the 1991 level and $7,522,000 more than the House allowance, but $50,997,000 below the budget request. The Committee recommendation provides for the requested adjustments to base as well as $3,600,000 in increased resources for additional work-years for enhanced criminal litigation.

The primary mission of the U.S. attorneys is to execute the function of being the principal litigators of the U.S. Government. It is their task to prosecute those who mock our Nation's criminal laws; to protect the public from those who would further their private interests at the expense of the general welfare; to protect the legitimate powers of the Federal Government from those who would usurp such powers; and to assert affirmatively, through the courts, those national policies established by Congress, the administration, and the Attorney General. This mission is accomplished by 94 district offices in the United States, Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, Guam, and the Northern Marianas. The U.S. attorneys' appropriation consists of six programs. These programs are: criminal litigation, civil litigation, debt collection, organized crime drug enforcement, legal education, and management and administration.

The Committee has included language to allow not to exceed $5,000,000 for the purposes of (1) providing training of personnel of the Department of Justice in debt collection; (2) providing services related to locating debtor skiptracing, and asset searches, credit reports, and other investigations; and, (3) paying the costs of sales of property not covered by the sale of proceeds, such as auctioneers' fees and expenses, maintenance, and protection of property and businesses, advertising and title search, and surveying costs. The

Committee has also included language in the bill authorizing not to exceed $8,000 for official reception and representation expenses for the U.S. Attorneys Office, and language making $1,200,000 for office automation available until expended.

The Committee has included new language to allow the use of funds appropriated to this account for intergovernmental agreements with State and local law enforcement agencies engaged in pilot programs pertaining to the investigation and prosecution of violent crime and drug offenses. Past Committee reports urged the Department to undertake a similar pilot project in Philadelphia. The Committee understands the success of the Philadelphia project has led to a larger weed and seed pilot project strategy which this funding will allow to be executed.

The Committee has been concerned for several years with the need to establish joint training programs for Federal, State, and local prosecutors. This requirement was first identified in the report of the Attorney General's Task Force on Violent Crime, issued under the aegis of Attorney General William French Smith on August 17, 1981.

The Committee believes the administration's new violent crime and drug trafficking initiatives, coupled with cross designation initiatives among Federal, State, and local prosecutors which are sponsored by the law enforcement coordinating committees in the 94 U.S. attorney offices, would benefit from an expanded Legal Education Program.

While the battle against violent street crime has been transformed over the past decade from a predominantly State and local matter to a national effort, the prosecution of violent criminals has not. Training, both initial and advanced, of the Nation's prosecutors remains fragmented.

At present, expanding the Department of Justice's Legal Education Program to include joint training with State and local prosecutors would be hampered by severe space constraints. Moreover, not only is there an unmet need for greater integration in training criminal prosecutors, but emerging areas such as environmental prosecutions also would benefit from an expanded legal education program and joint training.

In an effort to address the growing workload of our Nation's prosecutors while also ensuring a trained, highly professional prosecutorial staff, the Committee has included bill language to relocate the Department's Legal Education Program to South Carolina. Sufficient, useable space has been identified in the University of South Carolina's Law Center complex to house an expanded legal education program which would include the Department of Justice's Legal Education Institute and Advocacy Institute. The Department of Justice has written the Committee supporting this initiative.

The Department's Legal Education Program has a fiscal year 1992 base totaling $7,498,000 which supports a staff level of 23 positions. The Committee recommends that $10,000,000 of U.S. attorneys fiscal year 1992 base capital equipment be funded from the estimated $64,000,000 in fiscal year 1991 assets forfeiture fund super surplus. The Committee directs that fiscal year 1992 base capital

equipment funds be used for the relocation of the Legal Education Program to a site in the State of South Carolina.

While there will be one-time startup costs involved in the expansion and relocation of the Department's Legal Education Program, the Committee believes that over the long term the program will benefit from reduced space costs which will allow for larger facilities and reduced per diem costs in South Carolina. In addition, scarce office space would be freed in Washington, DC, to house the growing headquarters legal divisions' staffing levels which are projected to increase by 1,400 during the next fiscal year.

The Committee directs the Department of Justice to present its plan to the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate for execution of the Legal Education Program relocation by no later than December 31, 1991.

U.S. TRUSTEE SYSTEM FUND

Appropriations, 1991	$64,300,000
Budget estimate, 1992	82,182,000
House allowance	67,520,000
Committee recommendation	69,571,000

The Committee recommendation provides $69,571,000 for the U.S. Trustees Program, to be derived from fees collected pursuant to Public Law 99-554, for the expenses of the U.S. trustees. The Committee recommendation provides for the requested adjustments to base. The Committee notes, however, that the addition of possible carryover funds will permit the trustees to provide additional personnel for the administration of cases.

Public Law 99-554, the Bankruptcy Judges, U.S. Trustees, and Family Farmer Bankruptcy Act of 1986, established a U.S. trustee system fund in the U.S. Treasury and provided for the collection and deposit of filing fees and maintenance charges into the fund to finance program operations. The system of fees and charges produces sufficient revenue to cover program costs.

FOREIGN CLAIMS SETTLEMENT COMMISSION

Appropriations, 1991	$640,000
Budget estimate, 1992	843,000
House allowance	843,000
Committee recommendation	843,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $843,000, an increase of $203,000 over the 1991 appropriations to date. The amount recommended is the same as the budget estimate and the House allowance.

The principal mission of the Foreign Claims Settlement Commission is to settle the claims of American citizens arising out of nationalization, expropriation, or other takings of their properties and interest by certain foreign governments. The Commission also serves in an advisory capacity to other Government agencies in matters of policy on claims of the United States against foreign governments.

The Committee recommendation provides the requested increases needed to accelerate the processing of claims against Iran.

U.S. MARSHALS SERVICE

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 1991	$288,529,000
Budget estimate, 1992	346,674,000
House allowance	313,847,000
Committee recommendation	313,847,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $313,847,000 for the U.S. Marshals Service. This is $25,318,000 more than the 1991 appropriations to date, the same as the House allowance, but $32,827,000 below the budget request.

The Federal Government is represented in each of the 94 judicial districts by a U.S. marshal. The primary mission of the U.S. Marshals Service is responsibility for the protection of the Federal judiciary, protection of witnesses, execution of warrants and court orders, and custody and transportation of unsentenced prisoners. It is the principal support force in the Federal judicial system and an integral part of the Federal law enforcement community.

The Committee has provided a total of $14,088,000 to support requested program increases for the U.S. Marshals Service. Specifically, within the appropriated account, $8,880,000 is provided to support judicial security and $5,208,000 is provided through a previously approved transfer from the assets forfeiture fund to support the following: judicial security ($981,000), aircraft security ($1,000,000), prisoner vans ($417,000), ADP workstations ($2,425,000), information systems ($185,000), and cellular telephones ($200,000).

The Committee has included language in the bill which allows up to $11,723,000 for prisoner-holding facilities to be available until expended and not to exceed $6,000 for official reception and representation expenses for the U.S. Marshals Service.

SUPPORT OF U.S. PRISONERS

Appropriations, 1991	$193,034,000
Budget estimate, 1992	228,125,000
House allowance	218,125,000
Committee recommendation	224,125,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $224,125,000, an increase of $31,091,000 over 1991 appropriations to date. The amount recommended is $4,000,000 below the budget request, but $6,000,000 above the House allowance. The Committee recommendation provides for adjustments to base funding, less $14,000,000 which has been identified by the Department as available for carryover, and $59,961,000 in program increases.

Of the $59,961,000 available within program increases, $44,961,000 will fully fund the "Care of prisoners" account to support an additional 678,932 jail-days in State and local jails and 153,524 jail-days in a planned public/private detention facility in Leavenworth, KS. And, $15,000,000 is included within program increases for the Cooperative Agreement Program [CAP].

The Committee has recommended that $10,000,000 of the $15,000,000 available for the Cooperative Agreement Program shall

be used for a cooperative agreement with the State of Hawaii for the housing of Federal prisoners and detainees in Hawaii.

In Senate Report 101-515, pages 55 and 56, issued in October 1990, the Committee requested an interagency study regarding the need for a Federal detention facility in Hawaii. The study was submitted to the Committee on February 26, 1991. The interagency study indicates that there is a growing need to house Federal detainees in Hawaii and the study recommends that a combined mission Bureau of Prisons facility be built to provide the required bedspace. The Committee understands that the Department of Justice's multiyear detention plan will call for a resource request in a coming fiscal year for a Federal detention facility in Hawaii. The Committee's experience with Federal prison construction efforts leads to the conclusion that a Federal detention facility is likely to be activated about 3 years after appropriations are provided. Clearly the Federal detention situation in Hawaii is an acute one and an interim solution is required.

The Committee's recommendations to use $10,000,000 in Cooperative Agreement Program funds is targeted to remedy the immediate, acute Federal detention problem in the State of Hawaii.

FEES AND EXPENSES OF WITNESSES

Appropriations, 1991	$79,831,000
Budget estimate, 1992	92,797,000
House allowance	92,797,000
Committee recommendation	92,797,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $92,797,000, an increase of $12,966,000 above the 1991 level. The recommendation is the same as the budget request and the same as the House allowance.

This appropriation provides for fees and expenses of witnesses who appear on behalf of the Government in cases in which the United States is a party, including fact and expert witnesses, mental competency examinations, and witness protection.

COMMUNITY RELATIONS SERVICE

Appropriations, 1991	$27,172,000
Budget estimate, 1992	29,097,000
House allowance	27,343,000
Committee recommendation	27,343,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $27,343,000, an increase of $171,000 above the 1991 appropriations to date. The amount recommended is $1,754,000 below the budget request and the same as the House allowance.

While the Committee has recommended the same overall amount for this account, as was provided by the House, the Cuban Haitian Entrant Program [CHEP] limitation has been reduced from $19,000,000 to $18,198,000. On May 22, 1991, the Committee cleared a permanent reprogramming proposed by the Community Relations Service which moves over $800,000 from the CHEP activity to the prevention and conciliation of community disputes activity. By reducing the CHEP limitation to $18,198,000, the prevention pro-

gram should be able to operate at the requested level in fiscal year 1992.

The Committee also recommends new language which will allow the Federal prison system and the Immigration and Naturalization Service to transfer funds to the CRS to expedite the outplacement of eligible Mariel Cuban prisoners to CRS facilities. The Cuban-Haitian Entrant Program can often house Mariel Cubans at a lower average cost than housing them in BOP or INS facilitites. Also, moving Maraiel Cubans out of BOP facilities frees up space in facilities that are currently operating over their rated capacity.

The Community Relations Service was established by title X of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 to provide assistance to communities in resolving disagreements arising from discriminatory practices. The Service is also responsible for administering the program of assistance for Cuban and Haitian entrants, as mandated by section 501(c), title V of the Refugee Education Assistance Act of 1980.

Assets Forfeiture Fund

Appropriations, 1991	$100,000,000
Budget estimate, 1992	100,000,000
House allowance	100,000,000
Committee recommendation	100,000,000

The Committee recommends the requested amount of $100,000,000 for the assets forfeiture fund. This is the same as the budget request and the House allowance. The Committee recommendation includes amounts for program-related expenses, such as payment of awards for information, retrofitting of seized conveyances, and purchase of evidence.

Organized Crime Drug Enforcement

Appropriations, 1991	$328,000,000
Budget estimate, 1992	401,974,000
House allowance	363,374,000
Committee recommendation	380,344,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $380,344,000, an increase of $52,344,000 over 1991 appropriations to date. The amount recommended is $21,630,000 below the budget request but $16,970,000 more than the House allowance. The Committee recommendation provides for all of the requested adjustments to base funding as well as program increases for the Drug Enforcement Administration and the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

Specifically, the Committee recommends increased funding of $19,070,000 for the Federal Bureau of Investigation. These funds will support 165 new positions (111 special agents) to be targeted at major international drug trafficking organizations. The recommended increase will also provide 51 of the 111 special agent positions to begin to mount a major longer term initiative against significant regional drug trafficking organizations in rural areas and in smaller cities nationwide.

For the Drug Enforcement Administration, the Committee recommends increased funding of $12,900,000 to support 114 positions (90 special agents) to allow DEA to handle a greater number of cases resulting from a DEA policy change that nominates cases to

the organized crime drug enforcement task forces program earlier. Also, the Committee notes that $600,000 of the DEA funding shall be for the State and local law enforcement overtime program. Thus, a total of $5,600,000 of the DEA portion of this appropriation account in fiscal year 1992 shall be for State and local law enforcement cooperative support costs.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Appropriations, 1991	$1,692,595,000
Budget estimate, 1992	2,021,217,000
House allowance	1,866,832,000
Committee recommendation	1,972,807,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $1,972,807,000, an increase of $280,212,000 above the 1991 appropriations to date. The amount recommended is $48,410,000 below the budget request but $105,975,000 more than the House allowance. The Committee recommendation provides for the requested adjustments to base totaling $172,881,000 and program increases totaling $107,553,000 to address high-priority investigative needs. These increases provide an additional 387 full-time permanent positions (174 special agents) and 487 full-time support positions.

Specifically, program increases recommended by the Committee include:

—$16,625,000 to support other field programs, of which 97 positions (59 special agents) and $9,069,000 are for field personnel for the FBI's Bureau Applicant Program. This increase will allow the FBI to address its need to quickly recruit the increased staff proposed for priority field investigative programs such as organized crime, white collar crime, drugs, and organized crime drug enforcement. Also within this increase is $1,307,000 for the FBI's new initiative to contract for support position background investigations; $2,300,000 for asset payments; $1,000,000 for confidential case funding within the other field program area; and $947,000 to support 24 language specialist positions in the other field program area.

—$4,852,000 to support the requested increase of 67 positions (20 special agents) for the Organized Crime Program. This recommendation supports the FBI's Asian organized crime initiative, provides $1,000,000 in confidential case funding, and 24 support positions to review and reorganize criminal RICO investigations in support of civil litigation.

—$8,287,000 to support an increase of 104 positions (63 special agents) for the financial institution fraud initiative targeted at fraud in the Nation's banking and savings and loan institutions.

—$5,935,000 to support the requested increase of 64 positions (32 special agents) for the FBI's drugs program. This funding will be targeted at further implementation of the FBI's national drug strategy. This funding also supports $1,580,000 in requested confidential case funding. The Committee notes that it has also recommended the full request for the FBI's portion of the Organized Crime Drug Enforcement [OCDE] Program. Thus, in total, the Committee provides $240,615,000 in fiscal year 1992

for FBI drug enforcement efforts supporting 2,834 directly funded and OCDE reimbursable positions.

—$12,500,000 to support the requested increase to alleviate a backlog of fingerprint cards and arrest dispositions so that an accurate and complete data base is available for the implementation of a felon identification system. The Committee recognizes that this effort is a necessary preliminary step to the eventual development of a rapid, accurate identification process for felons who might attempt to purchase firearms from legitimate firearms dealers. Further, the Committee understands that this initiative is a short term one designed to have an up-to-date data base ready for the operation of the new IAFIS project to be located in West Virginia in 1995.

—$6,583,000 to support an increase of 31 positions in the Technical Field Support and Equipment Program. This funding will allow $4,527,000 to place irreparable and obsolete field investigative equipment, $941,000 to support an increase of 12 positions to provide personnel to acquire and maintain newly developed FBI field investigative equipment, and $1,415,000 to support an increase of 19 positions to allow the FBI to transit from the analog to the digital telephone environment. The Committee also recommends that the FBI seek $4,771,000 for its digital telephony equipment effort through the $40,000,000 law enforcement agencies fund provided in the Department of Defense's "Drug interdiction and counterdrug activities" account. There is a direct nexus between the digital telephony effort and the major drug trafficking networks the FBI is targeting through its drugs and organized crime drug enforcement efforts.

—$48,000,000 for Identification Division automation to develop, test, build, and install the integrated automated fingerprint identification system, which was approved by the Director of the Office of Management and Budget as a Presidential system. This will provide $8,000,000 for the image transmission network system pilot and $40,000,000 for the automated fingerprint identification system competitive concepts and demonstration awards. Without additional funding in fiscal year 1992, the Committee is advised that the relocation/revitalization project will be delayed a minimum of 1 year and possibly 18 months. Each 1-year delay in the project will increase costs by $12,000,000 due to inflation and other factors, as well as delay the completion of revitalization beyond 1995. Delays will further contribute to the backlog problem facing the FBI, now at over 500,000 cards and 2.9 million criminal dispositions.

The Committee also recommends language which allows for the purchase of up to 3,364 passenger vehicles without regard to general purchase price limitations; up to $70,000 for unforseen emergencies; up to $25,000,000 for ADP and telecommunications; and up to $1,000,000 for undercover operations to remain available until September 30, 1993; up to $8,000,000 for research and development to remain available until expended; up to $500,000 for terrorism expenses; and up to $45,000 for official reception and representation expenses.

The Committee recommendation includes none of the requested program growth associated with the treaty verification costs of the FBI. Since these treaties have not yet been ratified, it is not clear what the cost and possible workload will be. In addition, the Committee questions why any additional workload in this area cannot be absorbed within existing FBI resources, especially considering the reduction in workload in other foreign counterintelligence areas associated with Eastern European countries. The Committee believes that once these treaties have been verified and workload and costs are validated, the Department should submit an emergency supplemental appropriation request to the Congress.

DRUG ENFORCEMENT ADMINISTRATION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 1991	$694,340,000
Budget estimate, 1992	747,957,000
House allowance	706,286,000
Committee recommendation	740,667,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $740,667,000, an increase of $46,327,000 above the 1991 appropriations to date. The amount recommended is the same as the budget request when adjustments are made for overestimated overseas costs, but $34,381,000 more than the House allowance. The Committee recommendation provides for the requested adjustments to base funding as well as program increases totaling $41,535,000.

Within the program increases recommended by the Committee, $28,571,000 will support DEA's enforcement activities, including $11,955,000 for domestic enforcement; $1,277,000 for special operations and programs; $3,100,000 for expansion of the Foreign Cooperative Investigations Program; $3,722,000 for diversion control activities; and $8,517,000 for the State and Local Task Force Program.

The Committee has also provided an enhancement of $2,050,000 for laboratory services; $1,834,000 for research, engineering and technical operations; $4,280,000 for ADP and telecommunications; and $4,800,000 for administrative services (including $3,100,000 for the purchase of replacement vehicles).

The Committee recognizes that many areas of the country require additional DEA agents and it expects the DEA to continue to carefully consider its placement of these resources, positioning manpower as needed in both rural and high-intensity drug trafficking areas.

The Committee understands the DEA supports the violent traffickers project established in Philadelphia, PA, in 1988 and intends to continue its funding. The Committee believes this project has been successful and supports the DEA's intention to continue its active participation in the project.

The Committee is concerned about DEA's proposed regulation regarding affiliated practitioners' ability to prescribe controlled substances. The Committee recognizes the need to ensure that everyone prescribing drugs is properly registered; however, in establishing the new regulation, the Committee expects the DEA to assure the Committee that the new regulations will not limit the ability of

nurse practitioners, physician assistants, and other health care professionals to prescribe controlled substances consistent with individual State statutes. Because of the Committee's concern about the impact this proposed regulation will have on the delivery of health care in rural areas, the Committee directs the DEA to report to the Committee on this issue prior to implementing a final regulation.

Immigration and Naturalization Service

Appropriations, 1991	$887,103,000
Budget estimate, 1992	1,008,026,000
House allowance	947,041,000
Committee recommendation	959,517,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $959,517,000, an increase of $72,414,000 above the 1991 appropriations to date. The amount recommended is $12,476,000 more than the House allowance, but $48,509,000 less than the budget request. The Committee recommendation provides for the requested adjustments to base funding less $4,500,000 for the Border Patrol program. The Committee recommendation includes program increases totaling $17,022,000.

The Committee notes the inclusion of $10,000,000 for additional Border Patrol agents to be placed along the southern border contained in the fiscal year 1992 Treasury, Postal Service, and General Government appropriations bill. The Committee has reduced the base funding for the Border Patrol program to reflect this action. When this $10,000,000 is combined with the amounts contained in the Committee recommendation, the Border Patrol program will receive a net increase of $5,500,000 above the requested adjustments to base to support 100 additional Border Patrol agents to bolster enforcement efforts nationwide.

Within the increases included in the Committee recommendation, $5,973,000 has been provided to support 135 additional inspector positions for placement at high-volume ports of entry along both the southern and northern borders. The Committee believes the addition of these inspectors will alleviate the most severe delays at the most heavily traveled land ports of entry, including those at Nogales, San Luis, Douglas, Naco, and Lukeville along the Arizona-Mexico border.

The Committee recommendation also provides $3,149,000 to support additional staff positions at INS service processing centers to handle the increased volume of criminal aliens processed by INS, as well as $2,400,000 for construction of a border patrol station in Laredo, TX.

BORDER PATROL—INTERIOR

The Committee is concerned with the proposal to move the Border Patrol from established interior Border Patrol stations and replace them, in part, with investigator personnel. The Committee believes that having the 24-hour-a-day presence of uniformed Border Patrol agents at established interior locations is a vital and essential law enforcement tool. The Committee understands that many of these interior locations are either the terminus for alien

smuggling loads or serve as intermediate locations for aliens still in travel status. The Committee understands that Border Patrol agents have been assigned to these locations to address the concentration of aliens often associated with agricultural employment opportunities. The Committee is aware of continued requests from State and local law enforcement agencies for assistance from the Border Patrol in handling criminal aliens in these areas. Further, it is the Committee's understanding that certain coastal areas are disembarking points for illegal aliens who arrive at seaports via cargo or other commercial vessels. Border Patrol agents have been assigned to these areas to establish an immigration enforcement presence to deter ship jumping and apprehend stowaways.

If there is an identified need to conduct employer sanctions investigations in these interior locations, it is the Committee's belief that the resources needed for this work should be sought through increases to the investigation's program as an adjunct to resources currently assigned by the Border Patrol program at these interior locations.

Accordingly, the Committee has not included funding for 150 investigator positions requested by the administration to replace Border Patrol agents located in the interior. Further, the Committee directs that no funding included in this bill be used to close interior Border Patrol locations without the prior consent of the Committee.

AIRPORT INSPECTIONS

Last year, the Committee was seriously concerned that delays at immigration processing of arriving airline passengers often required the passengers to wait up to several hours after reaching the arrival gate. Such delays imposed unacceptable burdens on the traveler often causing missed connecting flights and detracting from the desirability of traveling to the United States as a tourist destination. In response, in the fiscal year 1991 appropriations act, Congress adopted the ICAO international processing standard that no passenger wait longer than 45 minutes for inspection.

The Committee understands that security concerns during the Persian Gulf war caused some disruption in both air travel plans and the INS inspection procedures. Those tensions have lessened and air travel has picked up again and projections indicate that it may even surpass last year's levels. The Committee is very disappointed that the INS has not met the statutory standard in many locations, despite being provided with a substantial increase in resources. INS has not hired the inspection staff needed to handle all the arriving passengers, nor has it alleviated the processing delays experienced at several international airports.

The Committee understands that the INS has implemented an accelerated citizen examination [ACE] procedure during peak periods at international airports. When ACE is implemented, it will result in a selective inquiry to the automated lookout system on arriving U.S. citizens. All passports will continue to be examined, but name inquiries will be waived on a selective basis. As proposed by INS, the decision to utilize ACE will be made by individual INS port directors. The Committee is, however, concerned that there

will be a lack of uniformity in applying the ACE procedure at different airports, in particular if it is not applied until after passenger delays in excess of 45 minutes are being experienced.

Therefore, the Committee directs the INS to hire immediately and to maintain sufficient inspectors to comply with the 45-minute standard. In addition, the Committee directs INS to immediately develop and implement an effective plan to satisfy the 45-minute immigration inspection standard. The Committee expects the INS to consider implementing a program that is in place at all times to accelerate the examination of U.S. citizens such as through the use of profiles or other comparable inspection techniques. The Committee directs the INS to provide the Committee with the plan within 30 days of enactment of this act. And, the Attorney General shall report monthly to the Committee on progress to reach authorized staffing levels for inspectors and the success rates of the plan in meeting the 45-minute standard at each airport.

IMMIGRATION INSPECTOR HIRING

The Committee is concerned with the inordinate delays in hiring personnel to fill immigration inspector vacancies at certain land ports of entry and airports. The Committee understands that both New York and Miami have been able to fill inspector vacancies expeditiously, while delays of 6 months in filling inspector vacancies are occurring at other locations. The Committee finds this unacceptable and directs the INS to review its staffing procedures with a view toward replicating the successes of New York and Miami and report back by December 1, 1991, regarding the nationwide results of these efforts.

IMMIGRATION PREINSPECTION

The Committee is aware of the benefits that have been derived from preinspection. These benefits include the expeditious processing of international travelers to the United States and significant cost savings to the INS through the reduction of detention, court proceedings, and potential removal costs that are associated with exclusion cases once an alien is physically present in the United States.

The Committee understands that during the 4-month preinspection test in London, 433 inadmissable passengers were intercepted. Ninety-two of these were found to be in possession of altered or counterfeit documentation. Had they been processed within the United States, the costs associated with their detention, court proceedings, and removal is estimated to have been approximately $1,500,000. Accordingly, the Committee directs the Department of State and the INS to establish London as a permanent preinspection site and to test the feasibility of establishing other preinspection sites with a view toward the rapid implementation of this program where warranted.

EASTERN REGIONAL OFFICE

In May 1991, the Committee approved a reprogramming plan to reorganize the Immigration and Naturalization Service. The Com-

mittee believes the reorganization should focus on carefully documented management, administrative, and operational difficulties at INS headquarters and in certain regional and district offices. At the same time, the Committee is aware of the excellent work being performed by the eastern regional office of the INS. It is not the intention of the Committee that the eastern regional office be reduced in size as a result of the reorganization. In this regard, the Committee directs that the Department of Justice report to the Congress on or before January 1, 1992, on the status of the reorganization at the regional level, particularly with regard to the number of employees and the level of their service.

DRUG TRAFFICKING BY ILLEGAL ALIENS

The Committee is aware of a comprehensive effort between the local community and several Federal and State agencies in the Portland, OR, metropolitan area to combat a dramatic increase in tar heroin activity. One key element missing in this effort is enhanced resources on the part of the INS to investigate the role of illegal aliens in tar heroin trafficking, and to expand its capability to detain and deport these individuals. The Committee expects the INS to cooperate with Portland's tar heroin task force and directs that inspector agents be provided to support this program. The Committee requests a report by January 1, 1992, identifying actions taken by the INS to remedy this situation.

RESOURCES FOR NEW ASYLUM OFFICER CORPS

Over the past year, the Immigration and Naturalization Service has implemented a new asylum system which holds promise for greater fairness and efficiency in adjudicating asylum claims. However, concerns have been raised regarding whether the insufficiency of resources may encumber the new system before it is ever in full operation. As this activity is funded through the "Examinations fee" account, and not appropriated funds, the Committee urges INS to insure that sufficient funds from that account be devoted to the new asylum system to enable it to meet the goals set out for it.

Federal Prison System

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 1991	$1,357,843,000
Budget estimate, 1992	1,737,835,000
House allowance	1,637,299,000
Committee recommendation	1,612,635,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $1,612,635,000, an increase of $254,792,000 over fiscal year 1991 appropriations to date. The Committee recommendation allows for adjustments to base and provides program increases of $108,359,000 to allow for the planned activation of new prisons in fiscal year 1992 and for anticipated prisoner population increases, as follows:

Prison activations	$48,756,000
Population adjustments	42,655,000
Contract confinement	5,000,000
Drug abuse treatment program	11,948,000

These funds provide for the operation and maintenance of correctional institutions and community-based facilities; subsistence costs including medical care for offenders confined in these facilities; cost of administering inmate programs, including academic, social, occupational education, drug and alcohol addict treatment, and mental health programs; and program direction and management support costs of the central and regional offices.

The Committee recommendation will finance the care and subsistence of a projected increase of 9,140 inmates during 1992, from 62,450 to 71,590, and also will permit the activation of the following new facilities: Seymour Johnson camp expansion, Brooklyn interim detention facility, Allenwood complex, Guynabo FDC, Oakdale II, Estill FCI, Florence complex, Manchester FCI, and various acquired facilities. The Committee notes that it has reduced the request for prison activations by $71,392,000 based on: a revised activation schedule provided by the Department, and the funding of $47,866,000 of these activation requirements through a previously approved transfer from the assets forfeiture fund.

The Committee's recommendation also includes an increase of $11,948,000 to allow the continued implementation of the Bureau's comprehensive drug abuse treatment initiative.

The Committee has included language in the bill authorizing not to exceed $6,000 for official reception and representation expenses for the Bureau of Prisons.

National Institute of Corrections

Appropriations, 1991	$10,007,000
Budget estimate, 1992	10,221,000
House allowance	10,221,000
Committee recommendation	10,221,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $10,221,000, an increase of $214,000 over the 1991 appropriations to date. The amount is the same as the budget request and the same as the House allowance.

The National Institute of Corrections works with State and local governments to assist them in developing and training their corrections staff, to conduct and support research regarding ways to improve correctional programs, and to serve as a clearinghouse for information on improvements in corrections.

BUILDINGS AND FACILITIES

Appropriations, 1991	$374,358,000
Budget estimate, 1992	411,593,000
House allowance	415,090,000
Committee recommendation	452,090,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $452,090,000. This amount is $40,497,000 more than the budget request, $77,732,000 more than the 1991 appropriations to date, and $37,000,000 more than the House allowance. The Committee recommendation provides for the requested adjustments to base funding as well as program increases totaling $392,742,000.

Specifically, the Committee recommendation includes $268,850,000 to support new construction. These resources will expand capacity of the Federal prison system by 3,600 beds through the construction of one correctional complex whose exact location has not yet been designated, and two detention centers to be located in Philadelphia, PA, and Houston, TX. In addition, $120,395,000 has been provided for the modernization, repair, and maintenance of existing prison facilities, and $3,497,000 has been included for construction of an INS detention facility in El Centro, CA.

The Departments of Commerce, Justice, and State, the Judiciary, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 1990, included language authorizing the Bureau of Prisons to enter into a lease agreement for one medium security Federal correctional institution, on a pilot basis only. Using the lease authority in the 1990 appropriations act, the Bureau of Prisons entered into a lease agreement with the Oklahoma City Airport Trust for a new prison facility being constructed at the Will Rogers World Airport. The Committee further understands that the Bureau of Prisons has a maximum liability of $10,000,000 if it should break the lease as a result of termination for convenience of the Federal Government.

The Committee has been advised by the Department of Justice that the Office of Management and Budget has determined that the Bureau of Prisons' Oklahoma City Airport Trust lease contract may be scored as an operating lease rather than a capital lease. Under this scoring convention and apart from the maximum liability amount, the Committee directs the Department of Justice and the Bureau of Prisons to begin to identify expressly the amount required in annual appropriations language for the Oklahoma City Airport Trust lease. The Committee understands that the Bureau of Prisons may not begin beneficial occupancy of the facility until early fiscal year 1993. In whichever year occupancy begins, the Committee expects specific language to be requested for the fiscal year lease cost of the Oklahoma City facility.

While the Committee has retained the leasing language of the 1990 act, it has limited it to the Oklahoma City Airport Trust facility. Until conclusive evidence is presented this Committee with regard to the cost effectiveness of the initial pilot lease project, the Committee will not expand the Bureau of Prisons lease authority for additional facilities.

PRISONS IN THE LOWER MISSISSIPPI DELTA REGION

In February 1991, the Federal Bureau of Prisons issued a report on the desirability of locating prison facilities in the lower Mississippi delta. The Committee notes that, subsequent to release of this report, the Bureau of Prisons announced the selection of several sites for new Federal prisons in that region, including Forrest City, AR. The Committee expects the Department to initiate, as quickly as possible, the development of plans for design of the Forrest City facility, and within available resources, to begin necessary environmental impact studies and report back to the Committee with periodic status reports on its progress.

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HAWAII FEDERAL DETENTION FACILITY

The Committee has noted the interagency study which was submitted by the Department of Justice concerning the critical need for a Federal detention facility in Hawaii. The study concluded that there is a growing need to house Federal detainees in Hawaii and recommended that a combined mission Bureau of Prisons' facility be built to provide the required bed space. The Committee directs the Bureau of Prisons to proceed with activities to locate a potential site with the principal focus on property owned by the U.S. Government. And the Committee further directs the Bureau of Prisons work closely with all appropriate agencies, including the Army Corps of Engineers, Pacific Division, for support and technical assistance in the site selection phase.

BECKLEY, WV, FEDERAL PRISON FACILITY

The Committee is pleased with the continued progress of the Federal prison in Beckley, WV. It is the Committee's understanding that the design completion for the Beckley Federal Prison is expected to be completed by the summer of 1992, with construction expected to start in the fall of 1992 and activation of the institution by November 1995. The Committee requests that the Bureau of Prisons continue to monitor the progress of this project and keep the Committee fully informed of its progress.

KING COUNTY, WA

The Committee understands that the Bureau of Prisons plans to build a detention facility with a community correction component in Seattle, WA. The Committee understands that the Bureau of Prisons is currently working with the city of Seattle, King County, and other relevant government jurisdictions in locating a site. The Committee encourages the parties to continue those discussions and decide on a site as soon as practical.

FEDERAL PRISON INDUSTRIES, INC.

(LIMITATION ON ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES)

Appropriations, 1991	($3,167,000)
Budget estimate, 1992	(3,297,000)
House allowance	(3,248,000)
Committee recommendation	(3,297,000)

The Committee recommendation includes the requested authority for the Federal Prison Industries, Inc., to make expenditures, contracts, and commitments necessary for carrying out its programs. In addition, the Committee recommendation includes language setting limitations of $3,297,000 on the amount of corporation funds available for administrative expenses. The total recommended amounts are the same as the budget estimate and $49,000 more than the House allowance.

Federal Prison Industries, Inc., is entirely self-sustaining. The corporation, which was established in 1934, is authorized to operate industries in Federal penal and corrections institutions and disciplinary barracks. Profits from the corporation's industrial activities

are used to compensate inmates performing outstanding services in institutional operations.

GENERAL PROVISIONS—DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

In section 101 of the bill, the Committee has included language which makes up to $45,000 of the funds appropriated to the Department of Justice available for official reception and representation expenses.

In section 102 of the bill, the Committee has continued certain authorities for the Department of Justice that were contained in the Fiscal Year 1980 Department of Justice Authorization Act and which authorizes undercover investigative operations for the FBI and DEA.

In sections 103, 104, and 105 of the bill, the Committee has continued language included in the fiscal year 1991 appropriations act regarding abortions in the Federal prison system.

In section 106 of the bill, the Committee has continued language included in the fiscal year 1991 appropriation act to allow the Federal Bureau of Investigation to offer a reward for information regarding acts of terrorism against a U.S. person or property.

In section 107 of the bill, the Committee has continued language included in the fiscal year 1991 appropriations act which allows the use of funds transferred from the assets forfeiture fund to the "Federal prison buildings and facilities" account to be used for construction of Marshals Service and Immigration Service detention facilities.

In section 108 of the bill, the Committee has included language which makes permanent a provision contained in the fiscal year 1991 appropriations act which waives the 4-year grant limitation on the receipt of Federal funds for multijurisdictional drug task forces. The Committee believes these multijurisdictional task forces have proven to be one of the most useful tools in the war against drugs at the State and local level. However, it is difficult for such multijurisdictional task forces to coordinate funding in the absence of Federal funds. This provision will ensure the continued viability of these task forces.

In section 109 of the bill, the Committee has included language to make permanent the Federal match for the Edward Byrne Memorial State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance Grant Program at 75 percent, the same match authorized for fiscal year 1991 and previous years.

In section 110, the Committee has included bill language which continues in 1992 the prohibition on payment of witness fees to incarcerated persons testifying in Federal cases. The Dire Emergency Supplemental Appropriations Act for 1991, Public Law 102-27, established a temporary restraint on the payment of witness fees during 1991, but this expires on September 30, 1991. The Committee continues to believe that incarcerated persons should not receive witness fees.

COMMISSION ON CIVIL RIGHTS

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 1991	$7,075,000
Budget estimate, 1992	10,780,000
House allowance	7,159,000
Committee recommendation	7,617,000

The Committee recommends $7,617,000 for the salaries and expenses of the Commission on Civil Rights, an increase of $542,000 over 1991 appropriations to date. The Committee recommendation is $3,163,000 below the budget request but $458,000 more than the House allowance. The recommendation provides for the requested adjustments to base of $84,952 and program growth of $458,000 which will allow the Commission to continue its regional expansion in fiscal year 1992.

The Committee has continued funding limitations for regional offices and State advisory committees ($2,000,000) and monitoring of civil rights enforcement ($700,000).

EQUAL EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITY COMMISSION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 1991	$201,930,000
Budget estimate, 1992	210,271,000
House allowance	209,875,000
Committee recommendation	210,271,000

The Committee recommends $126,309,000 for fiscal year 1992 expenses of the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission, an increase of $8,341,000 over 1991 appropriations to date. The Committee recommendation is the same as the budget request but $396,000 above the House allowance.

The Committee recommendation provides for the requested adjustments to the Commission's base as well as $4,044,000 for the purpose of implementing the employment provisions of the Americans with Disabilities Act.

The Committee has continued bill language which provides $25,000,000 for payments to State and local enforcement agencies in fiscal year 1992. This will allow the agencies to resolve a higher number of charges, thereby reducing its seriously growing pending inventory. The bill also includes requested language changes allowing the Commission to make nonmonetary awards to private citizens and making available up to $2,500 for official reception and representation expenses.

Hispanics historically have suffered employment discrimination based upon their national origin, race, and language. Extensive empirical evidence indicates that Hispanics experienced high levels of employment discrimination throughout the 1980's. At least four independent studies have concluded, even after controlling for factors known to affect employment and earnings (such as age, occupation, and educational attainment), that Hispanics face serious differential treatment in the labor market. The Equal Employment Opportunity Commission's [EEOC] failure to implement an effective outreach and education program has left Hispanics generally with

little knowledge about their own rights and about what constitutes illegal employment discrimination.

The Committee encourages the Chairman of the EEOC to coordinate through the Office of Special Counsel an aggressive education and outreach program (including dissemination of information in languages other than English) targeted to groups that have not been effectively served by the Commission. This includes Hispanics, Asian/Pacific Islander Americans, native Americans, and other communities who: (1) historically have been victims of employment discrimination and have not been equitably served by the Commission; and (2) on whose behalf the Commission has authority to enforce any other law prohibiting employment discrimination. The Commission may wish to consider making grants to State or local governmental entities, or public or nonprofit organizations to assist with their outreach activities.

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 1991	$116,794,000
Budget estimate, 1992	67,929,000
House allowance	67,929,000
Committee recommendation	126,309,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $126,309,000. The amount recommended is $58,380,000 above the budget request and the House allowance. The Committee is restoring bill language included in previous years that maintains ongoing telecommunications policy in several areas.

The budget request assumed that the Federal Communications Commission [FCC] would be able to reduce its appropriation requirements by raising licensing and enforcement fees by $65,000,000 that would be used as offsetting collections. The House allowance does not provide the FCC with the necessary bill language to collect such fees, but, nevertheless, only appropriates $67,929,000.

The Committee does not recommend including the administration-proposed bill language to raise fees. However, the Committee cannot concur with the House action which would require the agency to shut down operations by early 1992. The Committee has instead included funding to reflect its policy decision and to allow the FCC to continue operations as an agency funded by appropriations from the Treasury.

The Committee is aware of the ongoing regulatory review of 900 telephone services by the Commission. The FCC is urged to examine the impact of charges for 800 telephone service, which has traditionally been provided free of charge. It is misleading to use an 800 telephone number for what is a 900 service, and the Committee believes the Commission should clarify this matter in its rulemaking procedure.

Federal Maritime Commission

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 1991	$15,894,000
Budget estimate, 1992	17,974,000
House allowance	17,317,000
Committee recommendation	17,974,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $17,974,000. The recommendation is the same as the budget request and $657,000 above the House allowance.

The Federal Maritime Commission regulates the waterborne domestic and foreign offshore commerce of the United States. The Commission is charged with keeping the international maritime trade open to all nations on fair and equitable terms and with protecting against unauthorized, concerned activity in the waterborne commerce of the United States.

Federal Trade Commission

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 1991	$56,095,000
Budget estimate, 1992	72,296,000
House allowance	68,892,000
Committee recommendation	70,000,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $70,000,000, an increase of $13,095,000 over fiscal year 1991 appropriations. This amount is $2,296,000 below the budget request and $1,108,000 above the House allowance. The Committee notes that filing fees will approximate $13,000,000 rather than $10,000,000 as assumed in the budget and House allowance. Therefore, on a net basis the Committee recommendation provides the FTC with more funding than the budget request. The Committee is restoring bill language included in previous years that maintains ongoing policy for the operation of the FTC.

The Federal Trade Commission is charged by law with ensuring that competition in the marketplace is vigorous, free, and fair. This is accomplished by eliminating threats to fair and honest competition from all sources, both public and private.

Securities and Exchange Commission

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 1991	$159,085,000
Budget estimate, 1992	225,792,000
House allowance	157,485,000
Committee recommendation	157,485,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $157,485,000. The amount recommended is $68,307,000 less than the budget request and the same as the House allowance.

The Committee has restored bill language not included in the House allowance that requires the Securities and Exchange [SEC] Commission to raise the rate of fees under section 6(b) of the Securities Act of 1933 from one-fiftieth to one thirty-second of 1 percent.

This increased fee will offset $68,307,000 of the appropriation recommended. The House allowance, which does not provide fee income to the SEC or appropriations that assume increased proprietary receipt deposits in the U.S. Treasury, would result in the SEC shutting down its operations in midfiscal year 1992.

State Justice Institute

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 1991	$13,000,000
Budget estimate, 1992	15,000,000
House allowance	13,347,000
Committee recommendation	13,588,000

The Committee recommends $13,588,000 for the State Justice Institute for fiscal year 1992, an increase of $588,00 over 1991 appropriations to date. The amount provided is $1,412,000 below the budget request but $241,000 above the House allowance. The Committee recommendation provides for the current services level for this account. The bill also includes language which allows the State Justice Institute to use up to $2,500 in available funds for official reception and representation expenses.

The State Justice Institute Act of 1984 (Public Law 98–620) created and authorized the State Justice Institute. The act established the Institute as a private nonprofit corporation to improve the administration and operation of the courts of the States and thus assure each person ready access to a fair and effective system of justice. The Institute is governed by an 11-member Board of Directors and operates with a small administrative staff. The Institute makes grants to State courts and their support organizations, law schools, and other organizations working in the field of judicial administration. Through such grants, the Institute has broad authority to fund research, technical assistance, demonstration, clearinghouse, education, training, and related activities to improve the administration of justice.

The Committee expects the Board of Directors of the Institute, in establishing its objectives and priorities for grant awards, to continue to give priority to innovative methods of addressing the burden of drug-related cases in State and local courts. The Committee also expects the Board of Directors to give full consideration to all levels of State courts administration. Such consideration should include the training of family, juvenile, and domestic court judges.

TITLE II—DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

A total of $3,075,546,000 in new budget (obligational) authority is recommended for the Department of Commerce, which is $448,262,000 more than the budget estimates, and $581,502,000 above the House allowance.

The Committee recommendation emphasizes the need to: (1) invest in technology and trade competitiveness initiatives; (2) rebuild the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration's infrastructure and capability to conduct research and operations throughout the 1990's and into the next decade; (3) protect and enhance the Nation's marine resources; (4) continue investments in local economic development and job creation; and (5) restore base programs and GSA rent payments that were reduced in the House allowance.

DEPARTMENTWIDE ISSUES

Satellite cost increases/budgeting.—The fiscal year 1992 budget proposes $300,256,000 for weather satellite procurement. This level represents an increase of $140,434,000, or 88 percent, above the level appropriated in fiscal year 1991.

Satellite procurement costs tend to rise and fall depending upon the acquisition profile for several series of satellites. The Department of Commerce requests appropriations to finance these costs on an annual, incremental basis. The Committee appreciates Department of Commerce and National Aeronautics and Space Administration efforts to budget for procurement of satellites in a manner that, short of full funding, is the most efficient. However, under the Budget Enforcement Act, satellite procurement increases are considered to be program enhancements rather than base adjustments or an adjustment to the current services baseline. Under the Budget Enforcement Act, other programs must be reduced or terminated to finance upward swings in satellite procurement.

The Committee has made the necessary tradeoffs to maintain National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration satellite procurement funding in fiscal year 1992. But, with declining outyear projections, NOAA and the Department of Commerce must find ways to contain the GOES and Polar-orbiting satellite programs within an annual level-funded cap of approximately $300,000,000.

The degree to which satellite programs have taken resources from other NOAA and Department of Commerce programs is dramatic. In fiscal year 1981, a more robust and reliable GOES and Polar-orbiting satellite program required only $40,008,000 when the Commerce Department's annual budget was $2,477,344,000. Ten years later, the entire Commerce Department budget request is still only $2,627,284,000, but satellite procurement has risen over sevenfold to $300,256,000. The fiscal year 1992 budget request for

satellite procurement alone equals the cumulative funding levels for the following Department of Commerce bureaus and appropriation accounts: the International Trade Administration, U.S. Travel and Tourism Administration, National Institute of Standards and Technology extramural research programs, and the Export Administration. Failure to contain satellite costs will ultimately force the Secretary of Commerce and the Congress to choose between having a satellite program or an agency to run it.

Program management/accountability.—The Committee has included a general provision, section 206, requiring the Secretary of Commerce to designate an individual to serve as program manager for each National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration acquisition program exceeding $30,000,000. These individuals are to report to the Director of NOAA's Systems Program Office.

This provision will extend the system put in place at the Department of Defense following the 1986 Packard Commission review of Defense procurement.

The Committee appreciates the changes directed by the Secretary, Under Secretary for Oceans and Atmosphere, and inspector general. The creation of the NOAA Systems Program Office was a needed improvement. However, as the recent GOES situation demonstrates, the current system lacks accountability. The Committee believes that by making an individual responsible, oversight and responsiveness for the Department of Commerce and Congress will be improved.

Pollution control report.—The report accompanying the fiscal year 1991 appropriations bill urged the Department of Commerce to issue a report on environmental costs required under section 6 of Public Law 92-500, the Federal Water Pollution Control Act of 1972. That law directs the Secretary of Commerce to make the first report to the President and Congress not later than October 1972, and after that, at least every 12 months. However, the last such report was issued in 1975.

Last year, the Committee urged the Commerce Department to prepare such a report and issue it to Congress within 6 months of passage of the bill and to continue to prepare a report every year.

The Committee is concerned that, to date, the Department of Commerce has not yet prepared this report. Therefore, the Committee directs the Department to prepare a report, expeditiously and to prepare and submit a report annually thereafter.

National Institute of Standards and Technology

SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL RESEARCH AND SERVICES

Appropriations, 1991	$166,228,000
Budget estimate, 1992	201,840,000
House allowance	173,942,000
Committee recommendation	188,950,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $188,950,000 for the National Institute of Standards and Technology [NIST], an increase of $22,722,000 over 1991. The amount recommended is $12,890,000 less than the budget request and $15,008,000 above the House allowance.

The Committee has included $2,368,000 for real property maintenance and facility improvements in Gaithersburg, MD, and Boulder, CO. The House did not provide funding for this initiative. NIST conducts over $100,000,000 of reimbursable research for other Federal agencies such as the Department of Defense. The Committee believes that it is appropriate for those agencies to finance a proportionate share of NIST facility costs. Accordingly, as is the case with the Department of Defense laboratory programs, NIST should include a facility replacement/depreciation surcharge in the rate it charges Federal and non-Federal reimbursable customers.

The Committee has included $9,991,000 for high-priority NIST research initiatives in such areas as superconductors, semiconductors, light waves, and earthquake hazards. The House allowance did not provide funding for these initiatives. Funding comparisons are included in the following table:

NATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR STANDARDS AND TECHNOLOGY SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL RESEARCH

[In thousands of dollars]

	Budget request	House allowance	Committee recommendation	Committee compared with House
Adjusted base request	175,841	175,841	175,841	
Base reduction		−2,649		+2,649
Building and fire research		350	350	
Furniture flammability		250	250	
Nonenergy inventions		150	150	
Facilities repair	4,000		2,368	+2,368
Semiconductors	3,988		2,131	+2,131
Superconductors	1,773		1,733	+1,733
Earthquake hazards	1,000		1,000	+1,000
Light wave reserach	2,363		1,863	+1,863
Computer security	1,057		1,057	+1,057
Intelligent machines	2,487		1,855	+1,855
Chemical measurements	1,463		352	+352
Other initiatives	7,868			
Total	201,840	173,942	188,950	+15,008

Within the amount recommended the Committee directs that $250,000 be provided to match private sector funding to assist the Saudi Arabian Standards Organization in the development of a new standards code.

Industrial Technology Services

Appropriations, 1991	$49,100,000
Budget estimate, 1992	46,200,000
House allowance	63,713,000
Committee recommendation	63,713,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $63,713,000 for the external technology grants programs of the National Institute for Standards and Technology. The amount recommended is an increase of $17,513,000 over the budget request and is the same as the House allowance.

The Omnibus Trade and Competitiveness Act of 1988, in recognition of the growing importance of technological competitiveness to

U.S. economic well-being, expanded NIST's charter and created three new external grants programs to help American industry to improve its performance in manufacturing and advanced technology. Two of the new activities—the regional centers for the transfer of manufacturing technology and the State Technology Extension Program—provide technical advice to small- and medium-sized manufacturers and help them modernize their factories. The third activity, the NIST Advanced Technology Program [ATP], supports industry-led research projects to develop the new generic, precompetitive technologies that American companies need. Industry must provide at least one-half of the funding for each such ATP project, and the program emphasizes research to overcome fundamental technical barriers in new areas of technology. The Committee believes that these programs are essential to ensuring the international competitiveness of American industry.

The Committee's recommendation supports the same funding levels as proposed in the House allowance for manufacturing technology centers ($15,070,000), the Advanced Technology Program ($47,363,000), and the State Extension Services Program ($1,280,000). Bill language is included to enable the State extension program to continue in fiscal year 1992.

Finally, the Committee has not earmarked any Advanced Technology Program funding. The Committee fully concurs with the House support for the National Textile Center—University Consortium. However, the Committee believes that this program, which is essential to America maintaining competitiveness in one of its most important industries, should be funded through the appropriation for the International Trade Administration. The ATP Program funds industry projects and the National Textile Center—University Consortium would not be eligible for ATP grants without changes in the program's enabling legislation.

The Committee fully endorses the House bill language that sets conditions on the participation of non-North American companies in ATP-supported research projects. This requirement was first included in fiscal year 1991. Since the purpose of the Advanced Technology Program is to promote American technological leadership, and since taxpayer funds are involved, the Committee believes strongly that the ATP should emphasize support for United States companies, including, as appropriate, Canadian firms that work with United States industry. The Committee rejects the argument that non-North American companies should have an automatic and unconditional claim on a Federal research program paid for by American taxpayers. The bill language does provide a procedure by which foreign companies which meet certain conditions may participate in ATP-supported research. The foreign company must be prepared to make a material contribution to the research project; it must show a commitment to the American market, in terms of having research, manufacturing, and employment in the United States; the company's home country must offer U.S. firms reciprocal access to its government-supported research; and the company must not have repeatedly violated U.S. laws concerning dumping and unfair subsidies.

NATIONAL OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION

In total, the Committee recommends $1,793,739,000 for all National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration appropriations. This level is $252,548,000 above the budget request and $369,654,000 above the House allowance. New outlays resulting from this recommendation are $978,472,000 or $39,262,000 above the budget request and $108,588,000 above the House allowance.

The Committee believes that it is imperative that the country continue to invest in the ongoing research and operations of this environmental agency, and that, even under the constraints for domestic discretionary spending required by the Budget Enforcement Act, the agency's equipment and infrastructure must be modernized.

SHIPBUILDING AND CONVERSION, FLEET MODERNIZATION

Appropriations, 1991	.....
Budget estimate, 1992	.....
House allowance	.....
Committee recommendation	$100,000,000

The Committee recommends creation of a new account, "Shipbuilding and conversion, fleet modernization" and an appropriation of $100,000,000 to begin modernizing and rebuilding the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration's fleet. This action is necessary so NOAA can maintain a fleet of ships that serve as research platforms for oceanic and atmospheric research, fisheries information and collection, and mapping and charting activities. Without this action, the NOAA fleet will be unseaworthy and mothballed by the end of this decade. This issue was not addressed by the House.

NOAA maintains a fleet of 22 research, mapping, and fisheries vessels that are an essential component of the agency's infrastructure. It would be difficult, if not impossible, for the National Ocean Service, Office of Oceanic and Atmospheric Research, and the National Marine Fisheries Service to carry out their daily operations without the existence of a reliable and seaworthy fleet of vessels. Yet, that very danger now exists. The average age of the NOAA fleet is approaching 28 years. Except for the *Chapman*, which was built in 1980, all NOAA vessels are older than 23 years. The *Surveyor*, a research and survey ship, is 32 years old, and the *John Cobb*, a Northwest fisheries research vessel, is 41 years old.

Years of underfunded NOAA budgets have taken a toll on the fleet. The Congress and the agency too often have focused on funding salaries and expenses and grants to carry on research, rather than the equipment that allows such activities to continue. Unfortunately, spending on fleet maintenance, repair, and modernization has been inadequate. Unlike the U.S. Navy and the U.S. Coast Guard, NOAA has been unable to perform in-depth overhauls, modernization, and service-life extension on its ships. Further, the decision to replace aging or obsolete vessels has been delayed, in the hope that future budgets will allow necessary investment. In testimony before the Committee, the Under Secretary of Commerce for Oceans and Atmosphere admitted that without an immediate program to repair and replace these NOAA vessels "we will not

have a fleet by the end of the century." The Secretary of Commerce's budget in brief admits that the fleet is obsolete and deteriorating.

The Committee believes that Congress and the administration cannot afford to further delay the decision to modernize the NOAA fleet. It makes little sense to invest in programs such as climate and global change, fisheries information collection, and ocean and coastal mapping, if there are no ships available to conduct such investigations.

The Committee has included bill language to make the new "Shipbuilding and conversion, fleet modernization" account available for shipbuilding, service-life extension, and procurement of necessary equipment. The Committee has provided the Under Secretary for Oceans and Atmosphere flexibility in programming funds and has not designated which class of ships should receive priority attention, or the allocation of shipbuilding versus service-life extension activities. The bill language does require, however, that any construction or modernization be performed in American shipyards. It is requested that NOAA provide a report to the Committees on Appropriations of the House and Senate by March 1, 1992, detailing its plans for a fleet rebuilding program.

The Committee's action represents a down payment, a first step in a long-term program. Rebuilding NOAA's fleet will require 10 to 15 years. The Committee expects that the Secretary of Commerce and the administration will endorse this high-priority effort and include funding in the fiscal year 1993 budget request.

OPERATIONS, RESEARCH, AND FACILITIES

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

Appropriations, 1991	$1,356,156,000
Budget estimate, 1992	1,501,476,000
House allowance	1,381,550,000
Committee recommendation	1,544,569,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $1,544,569,000. The amount recommended is $43,093,000 over the budget request and is $163,019,000 over the House allowance. In addition, the Committee recommends the transfer of $35,389,000 from the airport and airways trust fund.

The Committee recommendation compared to the 1991 level, the budget request, and the 1992 base is as follows:

[In thousands of dollars]

Activity/subactivity/item	1991 enacted	1992 base	Budget request	House allowance	Committee recommendation	Recommendation compared with House
NATIONAL OCEAN SERVICE						
Mapping, charting and geodesy:						
Mapping and charting	29,562	30,371	30,371	29,915	30,371	+456
ANCS II	1,644	1,636	1,636	1,611	1,636	+25
Great Lakes mapping project	500	498	.....	491	500	+9
Subtotal	31,706	32,505	32,007	32,017	32,507	+490
Geodesy	15,728	16,255	16,255	16,011	16,255	+244
SC cooperative geodetic survey	577	574	.....	.....	577	+577
Land information system	1,836	1,827	.....	1,800	1,800	.....
Subtotal	18,141	18,656	16,255	17,811	18,632	+821
Total, mapping, charting, and geodesy	49,847	51,161	48,262	49,828	51,139	+1,311
Observation and assessmenet:						
Observation and prediction	10,503	11,143	11,143	10,976	11,643	+667
Circulatory Survey Program	773	769	372	757	372	−385
California marine obs. buoys	151	150	.....	148	.....	−148
Tampa Bay mapping project	1,500	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ocean services	4,800	4,776	4,776	4,704	4,776	+72
Gulf of Maine data collection	250	.....	.....	.....	250	+250
COAP	550	497	497	490	.....	−490
Subtotal	18,527	17,335	16,788	17,075	17,041	−34
Estuarine and coastal assessment	1,991	2,300	2,300	2,266	2,300	+34
Ocean Assessment Program	10,193	12,630	12,630	12,441	12,630	+189
Damage assessment	2,500	2,500	2,500	2,463	2,500	+37
New York Bight Center	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,000	+3,000
Prince William Sound oilspill	.....	2,000	4,500	1,970	4,500	+2,530
New England/Gulf of Maine research	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,000	+3,000
SC wetlands demonstration project	1,400	1,393	.....	.....	2,800	+2,800

LI Sound	1,000	995				
Damage assessment transfer		500	12,000	11,993	12,000	+7
Subtotal	17,084	22,318	33,930	31,133	42,730	+11,597
Coastal ocean science	10,369	10,290	17,290	10,136	12,000	+1,864
Subtotal	10,369	10,290	17,290	10,136	12,000	+1,864
Total, observation and assessment	45,980	49,943	68,008	58,344	71,771	+13,427
Ocean and coastal management:						
Coastal management:						
Canal zone management grants	34,600	34,452	25,055	34,931	34,931	
Canal zone management program administration	3,394	3,336	2,839	3,915	4,000	+85
Acquisition of estuarine sanctuaries	3,473	3,456	3,456	3,455	4,000	+545
Charleston, SC, special area management	400				1,000	+1,000
Nonpoint source pollution				2,000	2,000	
Subtotal	41,867	41,244	31,350	44,301	45,931	+1,630
Ocean management	1,667	1,666	1,666	1,641	1,666	+25
Marine Sanctuary Program	3,822	3,803	3,306	4,746	5,500	+754
Farallon Islands damage assessment						
Hawaii humpback marine sanctuary	250				150	+150
Subtotal	5,739	5,469	4,972	6,387	7,316	+929
Coastal America			5,000			
Total, ocean and coastal management	47,606	46,713	41,322	50,688	53,247	+2,559
Total, National Ocean Service	143,433	147,817	157,592	158,860	176,157	+17,297
NATIONAL MARINE FISHERIES SERVICE						
Information collection and analysis:						
Resource information	48,945	50,354	50,354	49,599	50,354	+755
Conservation engineering/by catch	750	746	746	735	746	+11
Bering Sea pollock research	1,000	995	995	980	1,000	+20
Alaskan groundfish surveys	700	697	697	687	700	+13
Aquaculture	2,702	2,689	467	2,649	2,689	+40
Stuttgart	2,750	550		542	600	+58
West coast groundfish	843	839	839	826	1,050	+224

[In thousands of dollars]

Activity/subactivity/item	1991 enacted	1992 base	Budget request	House allowance	Committee recommendation	Recommendation compared with House
Fish cooperative inst. enhancement					400	+400
Pacific Salmon Treaty Program	5,000	4,975	4,663	5,900	5,900	
Protected species research	2,899	2,885	2,240	3,842	2,885	−957
Marine mammal research	2,000	1,990	2,990	2,960	2,410	−550
Hawaiian monk seals					550	+550
Stellar sea lion recovery plan					1,500	+1,500
SEAMAP	938	933	933	1,419	933	−486
Habitat research/evaluation	500	498		491	500	+9
Chesapeake Bay studies	2,000	1,990		1,960	2,500	+540
MARFIN	2,986	2,971	2,971	2,926	4,971	+2,045
Right whale research	235	234		230	230	
Gear entanglement studies	703	700	700	690	800	+110
Alaska salmon research	2,300	2,289		2,255		−2,255
Hawaii stock management plan	400	398		392	750	+358
Lobster research					300	+300
Yukon River chinook study	235	234		230	735	+505
Atlantic bluefin tuna research					350	+350
Antarctic research	1,300	1,294		1,275	2,000	+725
New England stock depletion	647	644	644	1,134	1,400	+266
Atlantic salmon research	500	498		491	1,000	+509
Oyster disease research	1,352	1,345		1,325	1,345	+20
Laboratory consolidation			−5,000		−1,300	−1,300
North Carolina Marlboro Island	1,000					
Gulf of Maine groundfish survey	500	498		491	800	+309
Dolphin research	400	398				
Dolphin safe technologies					1,000	+1,000
Fishery res. data error reduction			2,000		2,000	+2,000
Protected species population assessment			1,000			
Hawaiian sea turtles					250	+250
Subtotal	83,585	81,644	67,239	84,029	91,348	+7,319

Fishery industry information:						
Fish statistics/monitoring	10,898	11,173	12,173	11,005	13,873	+2,868
PACFIN/catch effort data	2,000	1,990	1,990	2,460	2,000	−460
Rec. fishery harvest data			1,800	1,000	2,800	+1,800
Subtotal	12,898	13,163	15,963	14,465	18,673	+4,208
Infomation analysis and dissemination	19,277	19,936	19,936	19,637	19,936	+299
Computer hardware and software	1,700	1,692	4,992	1,667	3,992	+2,325
Subtotal	20,977	21,628	24,928	21,304	23,928	+2,624
Total, information collection and analyses	117,460	116,435	108,130	119,798	133,949	+14,151
Conservation and management operations:						
Fisheries Management Program	12,141	12,446	12,446	12,259	12,446	+187
Columbia River	10,300	10,249		10,095	14,249	+4,154
Management of George's Bank	471	469			1,000	+1,000
Beluga Whale Committee					200	+200
Pacific tuna/billfish management					2,000	+2,000
Smolt/squawfish	100	100		99	120	+21
Columbia River endangered species study	300	299			300	+300
Regional councils	8,500	8,458	7,166	8,331	9,450	+1,119
Subtotal	31,812	32,021	19,612	30,784	39,765	+8,981
Protected species management	3,677	3,817	3,817	3,760	3,817	+57
Endangered Species Act recovery plan	235	234	234	230	234	+4
Marine Mammal Protection Act implementation	7,500	7,463	7,463	7,351	7,463	+112
Driftnet Act implementation	4,300	4,279	3,286	4,215	4,879	+664
Recyclable fishing nets study					150	+150
Harbor seals, sea lions (sec. 109)	36	36			36	+36
East coast observers					1,500	+1,500
Fishery observer training	200	199			200	+200
ESA listing and status reviews			1,000	1,000	1,000	
Tissue bank and stranding network			500		500	+500
Subtotal	15,948	16,028	16,300	16,556	19,779	+3,223
Habitat conservation	5,544	5,708	5,708	6,622	5,708	−914
Enforcement and surveillance	9,380	10,034	10,034	9,883	12,034	+2,151

[In thousands of dollars]

Activity/subactivity/item	1991 enacted	1992 base	Budget request	House allowance	Committee recommendation	Recommendation compared with House
Total, conservation and management operations	62,684	63,791	51,654	63,845	77,286	+13,441
State and industry assistance programs:						
Grants to States:						
Interjurisdictional fisheries grants	3,500	3,483		3,431	3,483	+52
Anadromous grants	2,354	2,342		2,307	2,342	+35
Striped bass grants	471	469		462	471	+9
Interstate fish commissions	330	328		323	328	+5
Subtotal	6,655	6,622		6,523	6,624	+101
Fisheries Development Program:						
Fisheries Trade Promotion Act	1,388	1,793	1,793	1,766	1,793	+27
Product quality and safety	8,906	8,873	7,483	8,740	8,873	+133
Fish oils	942	937			937	+937
Export strategies/Mahi Mahi	470	468		461	800	+339
Model Seafood Inspection Program	330	328				
Shellfish water standards research	1,500	1,493		1,471		−1,471
Seafood Consumer Center	1,000	995				
Seafood inspection			6,500		6,500	+6,500
Subtotal	14,536	14,887	15,776	12,438	18,903	+6,465
Total, State and industry assistance	21,191	21,509	15,776	18,961	25,527	+6,566
Total, National Marine Fisheries Service	201,335	201,735	175,560	202,604	236,762	+34,158
OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC RESEARCH						
Climate and air quality research:						
Interannual and seasonal climate research	8,260	8,248	8,248	8,124	8,248	+124
Long-term climate and air quality research	23,498	24,123	24,123	23,761	24,123	+362
National acid precipitation assessment	1,487	1,480	1,480	1,458	1,480	+22
Subtotal	24,985	25,603	25,603	25,219	25,603	+384

Climate and global change	47,200	46,979	77,779	46,274	46,274	.....
National Climate Program: National Climate Program Office	1,090	1,085	.....	.....	.....	.....
Subtotal	1,090	1,085	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total, climate and air quality research	81,535	81,915	111,630	79,617	80,125	+508
Atmospheric programs:						
Weather research	28,111	28,438	28,438	28,011	28,438	+427
PROFS	3,766	3,747	1,877	1,821	1,821	.....
Weather modification matching grants	2,763	2,749	.....	2,708	2,749	+41
Wind profiler	5,600	5,668	1,480	1,393	1,393	.....
Subtotal	40,240	40,602	31,795	33,933	34,401	+468
Solar-terrestrial services and research	4,705	4,866	5,366	4,793	4,866	+73
Total, atmospheric programs	44,945	45,468	37,161	38,726	39,267	+541
Ocean and Great Lakes programs:						
Marine prediction research	8,360	8,893	8,893	8,760	8,893	+133
GLERL	4,772	4,748	4,251	4,677	4,748	+71
GLERL-zebra mussel	1,000	995	.....	980	980	.....
Lake Champlain study					250	+250
Pacific Island technical assistance					250	+250
UNH marine research					2,000	+2,000
Vents	2,600	2,587	.....	2,548	2,600	+52
SE US/Carribean FOCI Program	942	1,186	.....	1,168	.....	−1,168
Prince William Sound Institute					2,000	+2,000
Florida laboratory study	200	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oceanology	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Subtotal	17,974	18,409	13,144	18,133	21,721	+3,588
Sea grant:						
Sea Grant College Program	40,798	40,496	25,055	39,889	43,000	+3,111
Sea grant-zebra mussel	2,000	1,990	.....	2,960	2,000	−960
National Coastal R&D Institute	1,000	995	.....	980	1,000	+20
Subtotal	43,798	43,481	25,055	43,829	46,000	+2,171
Undersea Research Program:						
NOAA Undersea Research Program	16,285	16,202	.....	15,959	15,959	.....

[In thousands of dollars]

Activity/subactivity/item	1991 enacted	1992 base	Budget request	House allowance	Committee recommendation	Recommendation compared with House
Tropical research/Key Largo	400	400		394		−394
Subtotal	16,685	16,602		16,353	15,959	−394
Total, ocean and Great Lakes programs	78,457	78,492	38,199	78,315	83,680	+5,365
Total, oceanic and atmospheric research	204,937	205,875	186,990	196,658	203,072	+6,414
NATIONAL WEATHER SERVICE						
Local warnings and forecasts	234,603	259,430	259,430	255,539	259,430	+3,891
NWS base restoration/pay raise					4,750	+4,750
MARDI	10,000	9,951	11,732	9,802	5,500	−4,302
WSFO's-reduction 8 stations	787	783		771	783	+12
Southern region headquarters	12,850	848		835	848	+13
Data buoy engineering and testing	540	537			540	+540
Data buoy maintenance for Hawaii	565	562			565	+565
Pacific and Alaska regional headquarters	4,200	381		375	381	+6
Agricultural and Fruit Frost Program	1,745	2,412		2,376	2,412	+36
Fire weather services	1,582	468		461	468	+7
Susquehanna River basin flood services	700	697		687	697	+10
Flood warning system/Colorado River	300	299		295	600	+305
Contract observers	200	199		196	200	+4
Base reduction/equipment maintenance	1,000	−54	−2,054			
Samoa	300				250	+250
Regional climate centers	2,050	2,041		2,010	3,140	+1,130
SLOSH calibration					400	+400
Subtotal	271,422	278,554	269,108	273,347	280,964	+7,617
Central forecast guidance	28,394	28,189	28,189	27,766	28,189	+423
Atmospheric and hydrological research	2,311	2,296	2,296	2,262	2,296	+34
Total, operations and research	302,127	309,039	299,593	303,375	311,449	+8,074

Systems acquisition:						
Public warnings and forecast systems:						
NEXRAD	114,343	113,822	117,646	78,757	117,646	+38,889
ASOS	12,500	12,444	13,829	12,257	13,829	+1,572
AWIPS/NOAAPORT	20,000	19,909	54,412	19,610	54,412	+34,802
NMC supercomputer upgrade	7,263	7,231	23,138	11,723	23,138	+11,415
System delays/execution					−47,100	−47,100
Total, systems acquisition	154,106	153,406	209,025	122,347	155,607	+33,260
Total, National Weather Service	456,233	462,445	508,618	425,722	467,056	+41,334
NATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL SATELLITE, DATA, AND INFORMATION SERVICE						
Satellite observing systems:						
Polar spacecraft and launching	50,584	50,334	152,144	146,289	152,144	+5,855
GOES spacecraft and launching	109,146	108,607	148,112	106,978	148,112	+41,134
Environmental observing services	48,192	48,818	53,518	48,086	48,086	
Landsat operations	9,500	9,453	17,153	9,311	4,500	−4,811
Subtotal	217,422	217,212	370,927	310,664	352,842	+42,178
Landsat commercialization	34,734	34,562				
Total, satellite observing systems	252,156	251,774	370,927	310,664	352,842	+42,178
Environmental data management systems	22,174	22,758	22,758	22,417	22,758	+341
Data and information services		7,000	12,600	11,395	7,000	−4,395
Total, environmental data managmeent systems	22,174	29,758	35,358	33,812	29,758	−4,054
Total, National Environmental Satellite, Data, and Information Service	274,330	281,532	406,285	344,476	382,600	+38,124
PROGRAM SUPPORT						
Administration and services:						
Executive direction and administration	25,006	25,844	25,844	25,456	25,456	
Model bureau accounting system			1,750			
Estuarine program office			−500		−500	−500
Subtotal	25,006	25,844	27,094	25,456	24,956	−500
Central administrative support	36,992	38,991	38,991	38,406	38,406	
Retired pay commissioned officers	5,277	5,638	5,638	5,553	5,638	+85

[In thousands of dollars]

Activity/subactivity/item	1991 enacted	1992 base	Budget request	House allowance	Committee recommendation	Recommendation compared with House
Total, administration and services	67,275	70,473	71,723	69,415	69,000	−415
Facilities:						
Maintenance	1,954	1,988	1,988	1,958	1,988	+30
Beaufort, NC, Lab	200	199		196		−196
Facilities initiative					4,000	+4,000
Lafayette Fisheries Center					1,250	+1,250
Alaska Fisheries Center					1,500	+1,500
Woods Hole Fish Lab	670					
Woods Hole Marine Biology Lab					2,000	+2,000
Environmental compliance			2,398		2,398	+2,398
Germantown fire	1,600					
Subtotal	4,424	2,187	4,386	2,154	13,136	+10,982
Consolidation	3,000	2,926	2,926	2,882	2,926	+44
New construction: Above standards costs, Boulder			2,579		2,500	+2,500
Subtotal			2,579		2,500	+2,500
Total, facilities	7,424	5,113	9,891	5,036	18,562	+13,526
Marine services	59,828	62,654	62,654	61,714	59,954	−1,760
Davidson	2,010	2,390				
Albatross IV	1,600	1,592		768	1,200	+432
Multibeam sonar					1,000	+1,000
Marine electronics agenda	750	746		735		−735
Southeast Marine Center	282	281		277		−277
NOAA Corps			−1,500		−1,500	−1,500
Critical maintenace			4,000			
Supplemental—Fuel	1,274					
Total, marine services	65,744	67,663	65,154	63,494	60,654	−2,840

Supplmental—Fuel	126					
Aircraft services	8,571	8,916	8,469	8,782	8,900	+118
Total, program support	149,014	152,165	155,237	146,727	157,116	+10,389
Restore Gramm-Rudman-Hollings reduction	779					
SLUC adjustment				−4,517		+4,517
Other miscellaneous items				2,533		−2,533
Data management reprogramming adjustment		11	−6		11	
Total direct obligations	1,430,061	1,451,580	1,590,276	1,473,063	1,622,774	+149,711
Reimbursable obligations		429,357	365,116	365,116	365,116	
Total, obligations	1,430,061	1,880,937	1,955,392	1,838,179	1,987,890	+149,700
Financing:						
Unobligated balance, start of year						
Recoveries of prior year obligation	−6,000		−6,000	−9,775	−9,605	+170
Offsetting collections from:						
Federal funds			−288,024	−288,024	−288,024	
Non-Federal funds			−41,703	−41,703	−41,703	
Trust funds			−35,389	−35,389	−35,389	
Subtotal, financing	−6,000		−371,116	−374,891	−374,721	+170
Budget authority	1,424,061	1,880,937	1,584,276	1,463,288	1,613,169	+149,881
Transfers:						
From promote and development American fisheries	−60,900		−70,800	−69,738	−56,600	+13,138
From damage assessment and restoration revolving fund			−12,000	−12,000	−12,000	
From coastal energy impact fund	−7,000					
Subtotal, transfers	−67,900		−82,800	−81,738	−68,600	+13,138
Appropriation	1,356,156	1,880,937	1,501,476	1,381,550	1,544,569	+163,019

NOAA SATELLITE PROGRAMS

Weather satellite procurement and services.—The Committee recommends $382,600,000 for NOAA satellite and satellite service programs. This is $23,685,000 below the budget request, though GOES and Polar-orbiting satellite procurement and launch requirements are at the same level as the budget request ($300,256,000). The recommendation is $38,124,000 above the House allowance. In addition, $110,000,000 is included in a separate "Emergency weather satellite contingency fund" account.

GOES.—The Committee remains extremely concerned about the status of the GOES-NEXT Satellite Program. The United States is currently down to a one-satellite system and there is little chance the first GOES-NEXT satellite will be ready for launch until 1993.

The GOES-NEXT Program is far behind schedule and far over cost. Over $834,000,000 already has been appropriated for this program, though not one satellite has been delivered. Further, technical questions continue to surface regarding the efficacy of the satellite's instruments once it achieves orbit. And more recent questions have been raised regarding whether the satellite will ever achieve orbit.

The GOES-NEXT Program appears to be the victim of a combination of lax Government management and poor contractor performance. The Committee raised the issue of GOES-NEXT problems during its fiscal year 1992 budget hearings with both the Secretary of Commerce and the Under Secretary for Oceans and Atmosphere. The Committee received repeated assurances that the GOES-NEXT problems were getting under control and the program would be back on track. Nevertheless, recent revelations indicate that the satellite has been delayed again based on new discoveries of design and construction flaws.

During Committee hearings the issue of accountability was raised on several occasions. The Committee pointed out to the Secretary of Commerce the action taken by the Secretary of Defense when he learned of major cost overruns and design flaws in the Navy's A–12 attack aircraft program. It is disappointing to read press reports, therefore, that NOAA officials continue to blame the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, their contract manager, for GOES-NEXT programs rather than accepting accountability for a program that is justified and appropriated for in NOAA's budget.

The House allowance reduces the GOES-NEXT program by $41,134,000, or 28 percent. NOAA advises that this reduction will certainly cause yet another delay and require contractor work force reductions at the very time efforts need to be enhanced to trouble shoot and reengineer design flaws.

In any other program that had been so poorly managed, the House action would be well deserved. However, GOES satellites are simply too important to the monitoring and prediction of life-threatening severe weather. They are not a program like the A–12 that can be deferred.

The Committee believes that the best course of action is to continue to fix the GOES-NEXT satellite. The contractor and the contract management agency believe that the satellite's instruments

can be repaired, but additional time is required. The Committee has, therefore, recommended full funding of $148,112,000 for the GOES-NEXT Program. The Committee directs that the Secretary of Commerce become and remain personally involved in this program. Every effort must be made to get these satellites redesigned, repaired, and in orbit as quickly as practicable. Further, the Committee requests that the Commerce Department provide biweekly status reports on the GOES-NEXT Program.

To address accountability, the Committee has included bill language requiring the designation, by name, of a GOES-NEXT Program manager. This action is long overdue.

Finally, none of these actions will address the need to get a satellite in orbit soon so the United States is not left without satellite coverage during the 1992 hurricane and severe storm seasons. At the special hearing on GOES on July 10, 1991, the Committee heard testimony from the Secretary of Commerce that the administration is exploring several contingency options, including procuring a gap filler geostationary satellite from the previous contractor on an emergency, sole source basis. Another potential option would allow the United States to take delivery of a geostationary satellite built by the company for Japan on the understanding that the United States Government would contract for a replacement. Unfortunately, either option would require over $100,000,000 that the Department of Commerce has not requested and is not included in the House allowance.

The Committee believes that it is time to take action and stop drafting interagency plans. The 1991 hurricane season is about to start, and there is a good chance that a year from now the United States will have no geostationary satellite coverage to protect it.

The Committee has included $110,000,000 in an "Emergency weather satellite contingency fund" account. This fund will allow the procurement of an emergency gap filler satellite and related actions necessary to maintain continuity in remote sensing of severe weather. The bill language allows these funds to be released when: (1) the President sends a notification to the House and Senate Appropriations Committees that an emergency situation exists and release of the funds is required; and (2) the House of Representatives and Senate vote to release the funds for emergency satellite coverage requirements.

Polar-NEXT.—The Committee has recommended $30,000,000 to fully fund the administration's request to initiate development and procurement of the next generation of Polar-orbiting satellites. This funding level will enable NOAA to proceed with instrument contracts and sign the necessary agreements with the European Space Agency [ESA] so that ESA will fly common instruments on a morning-orbit polar satellite while NOAA maintains an afternoon-orbit spacecraft. The Committee recommends that NOAA take account of problems experienced in the GOES-NEXT Program and not perform research and development on an operational satellite. The Committee also directs that NOAA maintain close and constant management oversight over contractors and not simply delegate this responsibility to another agency. The Committee expects NOAA to keep the House and Senate Appropriations Committees updated on the status and milestones of this program.

NATIONAL WEATHER SERVICE

The Committee recommends $467,056,000 for the National Weather Service [NWS] and acquisition of systems. This is $41,562,000 below the budget request and $41,334,000 above the House allowance.

For National Weather Service operations the Committee recommends $311,449,000. This is $11,856,000 above the budget request and $8,074,000 above the budget request.

The Committee has restored the House-proposed reduction of $3,891,000 in base Weather Service operations. In addition, the Committee has included an increase of $4,750,000 above the budget request and House allowance to ensure that the 1992 pay raise is fully funded. Years of budgets requiring pay absorption have taken their toll on the National Weather Service. Such reductions have reduced staffing, equipment, and maintenance. This trend ought not to be continued.

The Committee has restored funding for: flood warning systems on the Colorado and Susquehanna Rivers; the Pacific and Alaska regional headquarters; data buoys and data buoy maintenance for Hawaii; and restored personnel and operations at eight Weather Service forecast offices.

The Committee recommendation should maintain all National Weather Service stations across the country at least at current operating levels. The Committee further directs that no action be taken to plan for or to implement any reduction in the Greenville/Greer, SC, Weather Service office. The increase provided for the Weather Service are intended to eliminate any financial rationale for reducing this station. Further, the Committee notes its concern that the unique climatological and meteorological conditions of the upstate region make any potential proposal to close this station a risk to the life and safety of residents of this area.

The Committee has included $2,880,000 to continue agricultural weather, fruit frost, and fire weather services at current levels. The Committee expects NOAA to maintain these operations and flash-flood warning programs as they affect West Virginia and elsewhere at fiscal year 1991 levels. The Committee also expects NOAA to continue to accelerate the implementation of the integrated flood observing and warning system [Iflows] in West Virginia and surrounding States. The Committee wishes to be kept fully informed of the remaining milestones needed to complete the West Virginia portions of the Iflows system.

In the interest of aviation safety, the Committee has included the necessary funding to maintain the federally contracted weather observation stations at Stampede Pass, WA, Blue Canyon, OR, and Sexton Summit, OR. The Committee urges NOAA not to close or reduce the hours of operation below the level on December 29, 1988, of such stations until automated equipment is provided that will provide the same level of service as a full-time human weather observer.

The Committee recommends $3,140,000 for climate services and research being conducted at six regional climate centers in Illinois, Louisiana, Nebraska, Nevada, New York, and South Carolina. The budget proposed no funding for these centers and the House allow-

ance includes $2,010,000. These climate centers were previously funded under the Office of Oceanic and Atmospheric Research. However, NOAA is currently in the process of transferring control of these centers from OAR to the National Weather Service.

The regional climate centers form a national network to address local, State, and regional needs for climate data and expertise.

The Committee recommends $400,000 for the recalibration of the hurricane storm prediction model [Slosh] for Charleston, SC. The Slosh model worked extremely well in predicting the devastating storm surges accompanying Hurricane Hugo. Recalibration of the model is essential in the aftermath of Hugo because of the damage done to the shoreline.

The Committee notes that farmers, traders, advisors, and other participants in agricultural markets have raised concerns about the disruption in those markets that occurred as the result of the circumstances surrounding the release of the National Weather Service's 6- to 10-day forecast on June 26, 1991.

In response to those concerns, and in view of the significant impact that National Weather Service forecasts regularly exert on commodity markets, the Committee directs the National Weather Service to develop improved safeguards intended to ensure that NWS forecasts or any information about the content of the forecasts are not made available to individuals outside of the NWS until the forecasts are released to the general public. In this regard, the Committee urges the NWS to consider as a model the Department of Agriculture's security procedures for maintaining the confidentiality of USDA crop and livestock production estimates prior to the release of those estimates to the public, including the imposition of penalties for individuals who prematurely release such information.

The Committee recommendation for weather service modernization recognizes that significant program delays have occurred in a number of Weather Service acquisition programs. The AWIPS Program, for example, is already over 1 year behind schedule. A quick review of NOAA's financial data indicates that outlays, which indicate actual work performed, are lagging far behind acceptable levels for incrementally funded procurement programs.

To provide the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration with flexibility, the Committee recommended reduction is not allocated to any one specific acquisition program.

The Committee's recommendation includes $23,138,000 to fully fund procurement of a new class VII supercomputer for the National Meteorological Center in Suitland, MD. This is the same as the budget request and $11,415,000 above the House allowance.

The National Meteorological Center urgently needs to augment its large-scale computational resources to allow for the operational implementation of advanced data assimilation, analysis, and forecast systems and to provide complete system backup in the event of current single-system failure. The Committee has approved the budget request to purchase a new computer to utilize the same operating system software and language compilers that are used on the current system. This will eliminate the need for programming changes for either new or backup programs, thereby allowing the National Meteorological Center to devote its very limited personnel

resources to functional improvements rather than to conversion activities or to separate maintenance or backup programs. The current supercomputer marketplace does not offer any system other than that available from an American manufacturer to support the operational requirements of the National Meteorological Center. The Committee intends that these funds be available only to purchase a computer from an American manufacturer in order to provide computer support to the National Meteorological Center in the most cost-efficient manner. The Committee does not approve the use of funds for the purchase of the computer from a foreign source, and directs that a reprogramming notification be submitted pursuant to section 606 of this act if the Department of Commerce decides to pursue this course.

NATIONAL OCEAN SERVICE

The Committee recommends $176,157,000 for National Ocean Service programs. This funding level is $18,565,000 above the budget request and $17,297,000 above the House allowance.

The Committee has not included funds for the administration's proposed new coastal America initiative. The coastal America initiative is proposed to coordinate Federal agency activities in coastal areas and requests $5,000,000 for specific coastal demonstration projects to be selected by the executive branch. The Committee fully supports the goals of this effort. However, the Committee already has funded a number of high-priority coastal projects that the budget request proposes to terminate, such as $2,500,000 for Chesapeake Bay studies and $2,800,000 for the South Carolina wetlands demonstration program. Further, the budget proposes to reduce the Coastal Zone Management Program that is an existing, legislatively mandated program to coordinate actions in coastal areas, rather than an executive branch concept.

The Committee, however, does not want its action to indicate that it opposes coordination of Federal agencies as proposed in the coastal America initiative. Quite the contrary, the Committee believes that Federal agencies should carry out programs in a coordinated manner. The Committee complements the administration for focusing efforts to achieve interagency coordination. However, such coordination should be built on existing programs. The Committee hopes that NOAA will carry out its ocean and coastal programs in a manner that leverages the capabilities and resources of other Federal agencies such as the Army Corps of Engineers, Environmental Protection Agency, and the Fish and Wildlife Service.

The Committee has included $51,931,000 for coastal zone management programs (including the $6,000,000 made available by the appropriation for the coastal zone management fund). The recommendation is $1,630,000 above the House allowance and represents an increase of $10,064,000 over 1991.

The Committee has restored bill language deleted by the House to provide minimum and maximum funding levels for sections 306 and 306(a) grants to States. In addition to the 10 to 20 percent of the administrative grant allocated for section 309 enhancement grants under the Coastal Zone Management Act, the Committee has provided $1,000,000 for the Charleston Harbor special area

management plan. The goal of this project is to enhance the environmental quality of the harbor while maintaining the broad mix of uses of the harbor. The comprehensive plan will develop specific management measures for the harbor that can be incorporated into South Carolina Coastal Council's federally approved coastal zone management plan. As part of this effort, the Committee expects South Carolina Coastal Council to evaluate the engineering and environmental feasibility of alternative dredge material disposal strategies, including the placement of offshore berms. Within the $1,000,000 provided, the Committee anticipates that South Carolina Coastal Council will contract with the Army Corps of Engineers to assist in this aspect of the plan.

The Committee is concerned that no funds have been requested to implement the Hazardous Materials Response Program as authorized by the Oil Pollution Act of 1990. The Committee directs NOAA to report within 60 days on steps it will take to implement this program and expects NOAA to request funds in the fiscal year 1993 budget.

The Committee recommends $4,000,000 for the acquisition of estuarine sanctuaries. This funding level is $545,000 above the budget request and the House allowance. The Committee recommends that this increase be used to acquire property to expand the Padilla Bay Reserve in Washington.

It is the Committee's intent that the National Ocean and Atmospheric Administration provide financial support and technical assistance to help plan, develop, and acquire educational maritime exhibits as part of the Seattle cultural, science, and technology maritime interpretive center. The Maritime Educational Center is supported by the city and port of Seattle, other State and local agencies, and nonprofit organizations. The Committee directs the National Ocean and Atmospheric Administration to report to the Congress on its activities in this regard 6 months after enactment of this bill.

The Committee recommends $2,800,000 to continue and expand the South Carolina Wetlands Demonstration Program to enhance geographic research and environmental policy research. A total of $1,500,000 is included to continue work on the Edisto River basin and work on the National Estuarine Research Reserve for the Ashepoo, Combaheee, and Edisto [ACE] River basin. A total of $1,300,000 is recommended to initiate similar mapping efforts on the Santee River watershed.

The Committee has provided $6,000,000 for the establishment of two regional marine research centers authorized in title IV of the Marine Protection, Research, and Sanctuaries Act. A total of $3,000,000 is allocated for the establishment of a New England/Gulf of Maine research center and $3,000,000 is for establishment of a center for the New York Bight. It is anticipated that the New England research activities will be coordinated in the same manner as the Maine/New Hampshire Sea Grant Program.

With respect to the New York Bight Center, the Committee directs that the NOAA Administrator conduct a solicitation and review for establishment of this undersea research center. The New York Bight Center should be established at a university in the region with an established track record in the application of ad-

vanced undersea tools to marine science questions of national concern. Final selection of the center shall be completed no later than December 31, 1991, with a grant award no later than February 15, 1991. These funds shall be used to support operation, administration, and research at the new center including a scientific program to sustain the long-term ecosystem research on the continental shelf, slope, and rise. Until the new center is established, the Rutgers Institute of Marine and Coastal Sciences shall remain in the role of acting undersea center to continue long-term research programs with the U.S. Geological Survey, Woods Hole Oceanographic Institution, Rutgers University, the University of Maryland, and the University of Connecticut on the continental shelf, slope, and rise, at the base funding level reserved for the new center. The administration of the acting center shall be handled in the same manner as in 1991.

The Committee's recommendation includes $12,000,000 for the Coastal Ocean Science Program. This is $1,864,000 above the House allowance. The Committee expects that $700,000 will be allocated to the University of South Carolina School of Public Health and the Baruch Institute for continuation of the research on effective management of small, high-salinity estuaries, in collaboration with the National Marine Fisheries Service Southeastern Fisheries Laboratory in Charleston, SC.

The Committee recommends $5,500,000 for the National Marine Sanctuary Program. This funding level is $2,194,000 above the budget request and $754,000 above the House allowance. The Committee recommendation recognizes funding requirements generated by the expansion of the National Marine Sanctuary system in such locations as the Florida Keys as well as new sanctuaries off the coast of Washington State.

The Committee has included $11,643,000 for observation and prediction. This is $667,000 above the House allowance. The Committee has included $500,000 to replace monitoring equipment lost as a result of Hurricane Hugo including current meters, tide gauges, and geodetic reference markers.

The Committee is recommending $250,000 to continue to develop the Gulf of Maine data management and information transfer system. It is intended that these funds be made available to the Gulf of Maine Council on the Marine Environment, which consists of the States of Maine and New Hampshire, the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, and the Canadian provinces of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. The council was established pursuant to the agreement on the conservation of the marine environment of the Gulf of Maine, signed by the five Governors and premiers from the participating States and provinces in December 1989. The intent of the agreement is to develop a coordinated monitoring program for the gulf, to minimize actions that would result in degradation of environmental quality or depletion of resources, and to develop additional agreements or protocols on specific issues as needed.

Within the funding for resource survey activities, the Committee expects NMFS to continue contracting with the South Carolina Wildlife and Marine Resources Department for Resource Surveys.

OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC RESEARCH

The Committee recommends $203,072,000 for NOAA oceanic and atmospheric research programs. The amount recommended is $16,082,000 above the budget request and $6,414,000 above the House allowance.

The Committee has provided $46,000,000 for the Sea Grant Program, which is $20,945,000 above the budget request and $2,171,000 above the House allowance. The recommendation is allocated as follows: $43,000,000 is included for the nationwide Sea Grant Program; $2,000,000 for zebra mussel research, and $1,000,000 for the National Coastal Research and Development Institute.

A total of $15,959,000 is recommended for the NOAA Undersea Research Program. This amount is the same as the House allowance and $15,959,000 above the budget request which proposed terminating this program. Of this amount, $3,200,000 is included for the Hawaiian Undersea Research Laboratory [HURL]. These funds will be used to renovate a research vessel and continue research of: submarine volcanic processes; seamount habitats; and the processes, growth, and distribution of ocean minerals in the Pacific basin.

The Committee's recommendation includes $250,000 for the National Undersea Research Program for studies of deep reefs and carbon sinks and other projects related to global change in the Caribbean region.

The Committee has included $13,700,000 to support NOAA's premier laboratory, the Geophysical Fluid Dynamics Laboratory in Princeton, NJ.

The Committee is recommending $2,000,000 for a grant to the University of New Hampshire to enhance its marine research and education activities. The funds would be used, in part, to construct a marine engineering building and to provide for specialized marine engineering equipment. The Committee anticipates the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration will expedite the processing of this grant to allow for the facility to become operational, if possible, prior to the beginning of the 1992–93 academic year.

The Committee has included $250,000 for the Pacific Island network, which provides technical assistance to Pacific Island nations on marine-related problems in aquaculture, fisheries, coastal resource management, communications, and education. This program is jointly managed by NOAA's Office of International Programs and the University of Hawaii Sea Grant Extension Program.

The Committee recommendation provides $5,728,000 for the Great Lakes Environmental Research Laboratory and zebra mussel research conducted by it. The recommendation also provides $2,749,000 to continue the Weather Modification Matching Grant Program that was proposed for termination in the budget request.

The recommendation includes $2,000,000 for the Prince William Sound Oil Spill Institute which was authorized in title V of the Oil Spill Pollution Act of 1990.

The Committee recommends $250,000 for a grant to the Lake Champlain, VT, Research Consortium to assist in a comprehensive review of the transport of atmospheric deposition, lake current movement patterns, and fisheries.

NATIONAL MARINE FISHERIES SERVICE

The Committee recommends $244,262,000 for the National Marine Fisheries Service [NMFS]. This amount is $68,702,000 above the budget request and $41,658,000 above the House allowance. This comparison includes the $7,500,000 recommended by the Committee to continue Saltonstall-Kennedy fisheries grants which the budget requested to terminate and the House allowance provided no funding for.

The Committee recommendation provides $3,992,000 for computer systems to modernize the antiquated data management system currently operated by NMFS. The Committee recommends $9,450,000 for support of regional fisheries management councils. This amount is $2,284,000 above the budget request and $1,119,000 above the House allowance.

The Committee recommendation provides $4,600,000 for NMFS recreational fisheries base programs and initiatives [Recfin]. The Committee is pleased that the National Marine Fisheries Service is dedicating additional resources to research and analysis of recreational fisheries. The Committee directs that $3,000,000 be used to implement data error reduction for the Atlantic and gulf survey. Because of the intense management of recreational species (like king and spanish mackerel, snappers, and groupers) in the South Atlantic and Gulf of Mexico, this data error reduction should be given NMFS highest priority under the Recfin Program.

The Committee recommends $1,000,000 for a program to develop dolphin-safe methods of locating and catching yellowfin tuna. In initiating this program, the Committee expects the Secretary of Commerce to work with the Inter-American Tropical Tuna Commission and interested industry and environmental groups to develop a program plan that provides for: (1) research to improve understanding of the behavioral association of dolphins and yellowfin tuna in the eastern tropical Pacific; (2) development, testing, and implementation of new methods for locating and catching yellowfin tuna without the incidental taking of dolphins; and (3) appropriate measures to ensure program participation and sharing of associated costs by each foreign government that conducts, or authorizes its nationals to conduct, yellowfin tuna fishing in the eastern tropical Pacific. The Committee anticipates that this plan will be available for public comment within 6 months of enactment of this appropriation.

A total of $6,500,000 is included in the recommendation for a comprehensive seafood safety program. This is the same as the budget request and $6,500,000 above the House allowance. This program will be implemented in cooperation with the U.S. Food and Drug Administration and the States. Of these funds, $1,500,000 is included for continued research under the national shellfish indicator study [NSIS] to verify or improve classification of shellfish-growing waters in order to protect public health. The Committee anticipates that the NSIS will be administered by the Interstate Shellfish Sanitation Conference [ISSC] in accordance with the memorandum of understanding effective May 6, 1991, between NMFS and the ISSC. NMFS may provide the ISSC with up to

$200,000 for NSIS administration and related activities to improve shellfish safety.

The Committee concurs with the House report language regarding the Gloucester Laboratory and directs that $1,379,000 of the funds recommended for product quality and safety be used to support the labs activities.

Within the funds available for marine mammal research, the Committee recommends that $500,000 be used to establish a marine mammal tissue bank and to expand the Marine Mammal Stranding Center.

The Committee recommendation includes not less than $365,000 for continuing support of the Newport Marine Science Center in Oregon. The Committee directs that these funds be provided as expeditiously as possible.

The Committee has included $350,000 to be allocated to the Alaska Eskimo Whaling Commission for the following purposes: (1) scientific research, (2) International Whaling Commission representation, and (3) for implementation of the Alaska Eskimo Whaling Commission and NOAA cooperative agreement. The funds shall not be used to influence any decision by, or to support any litigation against, any branch of government.

Pursuant to the original intent of the Mitchell Act, it is the intention of the Committee that the hatcheries currently rearing or releasing fish at or below Bonneville Dam include a program in fiscal year 1992 to release fish above the dam to rebuild upriver natural runs.

The Committee directs that no less than $300,000 be provided for a study of salmon in the Columbia River system.

The Committee has provided $300,000 for the first year of a projected $600,000 comprehensive 2-year independent review by the National Research Council of information pertaining to anadromous fish stocks in the Pacific Northwest. The review shall include, but not be limited to, the status of existing wild stocks and their habitat, genetic characteristics and histories of the stocks, hatchery and production strategies, Federal and State anadromous fisheries management practices, and recommendations to improve the prospects for long-term sustainability of the species. Upon its completion, the National Research Council shall transmit the review to the House and Senate Appropriations Committees and the National Marine Fisheries Service. The Committee directs the National Marine Fisheries Service to contract with the National Research Council for the review within 60 days of enactment.

The Committee has provided $14,249,000 for the operation of the Columbia River salmon hatcheries as authorized by the Mitchell Act. This level includes $10,000,000 for operations and $4,249,000 for major maintenance, repair, and irrigation screening activities. Of this amount, $2,500,000 is for irrigation screening.

The Committee recommends $350,000 to initiate a new research program on Atlantic bluefin tuna at the New England Acquarium. This research into ecological needs, husbandry, and captive rearing is needed to provide better information for management and development of this species is of economic importance to New England. The Committee also recommends $300,000 for a new program to conduct research on the North American lobster.

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A total of $250,000 is recommended for the NMFS Honolulu laboratory to conduct research on sea turtles. Tumors plaguing Hawaiian sea turtles have increased to epidemic proportions and this problem is a top-priority research issue for the draft Hawaiian sea turtle recovery plan.

The Committee recommends $400,000 for the Cooperative Institute for Fisheries Technology [Fishtec]. Fishtec is a cooperative research program that will use developments in molecular biology to address critical problems in the management of commercial and recreational fisheries. The institute will bring together the research expertise of NMFS, the University of South Carolina, the South Carolina Department of Wildlife and Marine Resources, and the South Carolina Sea Grant Consortium. Fishtec will coordinate and promote research in fisheries molecular biology and encourage training of scientists in fisheries research. Initial priorities will include work to identify swordfish stocks and to differentiate between wild and cultivated fish in species such as striped bass.

The Committee recommendation includes $1,000,000 for management of George's Bank fisheries. The budget request and House allowance provided no funding for this effort.

The Committee recommendation provides $13,873,000 for fish statistics and monitoring. This amount is $1,700,000 above the budget request and $2,868,000 above the House allowance. Of this amount, $3,700,000 is specifically for monitoring groundfish in Alaska. This increase will help the North Pacific Fishery Management Council to effectively carry out in-season management of fisheries off Alaska.

The Committee recommends $200,000 for the Alaska and Inuvialiut Beluga Whale Committee. Last year this committee was formed to coordinate information on the subsistence hunt of Beluga whales by northern Alaska Eskimos in preparation for expected management actions that will likely be imposed by the International Whaling Commission.

The Committee has included $800,000 for export strategies and Mahi Mahi research. Of this amount, $282,000 is for the United States-Asia interchange program to enhance domestic aquaculture.

The Committee recommends $150,000 to the New Jersey Marine Science Consortium to complete its study of recycling used fishing nets into useful products. Research has shown that recycling is technically feasible. Additional work is necessary to demonstrate the economic feasibility of recycling used nets. The research will eventually reduce the number of nets which are disposed of at sea, threatening marine life, and which wash up on our beaches. According to the Center for Marine Conservation, 3,600 plastic fishing nets washed up on New England beaches in 1990.

The Committee recommends $1,500,000 for 6,000 observer days to provide data on highly migratory stocks on the east coast, gulf, and Caribbean.

The Committee recommends $4,971,000 for the marine fisheries initiative [MARFIN]. This amount includes $1,000,000 to initiate the South Atlantic phase of MARFIN. This expansion of MARFIN is intended as a coordinated research program involving NMFS, the four South Atlantic States (North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, and Florida), sea grant and independent universities. The

initiative is necessary to enhance the value and management of South Atlantic marine fishery resources in light of increased population growth and demand for outdoor recreational opportunities in the South Atlantic coastal region. The Committee's goal in providing the funding is to ensure that adequate scientific and statistical information is available to support identified regional management needs, including the impacts of coastal development and fishery interactions.

In addition, the Committee anticipates that at least $1,800,000 of the funding for MARFIN will be made available to implement a program for assessing the impact on fishery resources in the Southeast of the incidental harvest by the shrimp trawl fishery. This program should build upon and incorporate the ongoing efforts of the Gulf and South Atlantic Fisheries Development Foundation to develop and implement a by-catch management program for the shrimp fishery. The funding is needed to address the inadequacy of existing information on by-catch, the expected impact of proposed regulatory action on the shrimp industry, and the absence of tested and reliable by-catch reduction devices.

The Committee recommends an increase of $1,500,000 in marine mammal research for the stellar sea lion recovery plan. This species is threatened under the Endangered Species Act and the budget request proposes inadequate resources to address sea lion recovery.

The Committee recommends $2,000,000 for management of Pacific tuna and billfish. This amount is $2,000,000 above the budget request and the House allowance. This program was authorized by the Central, Western, South Pacific Fisheries Act and will be used for: (1) stock boundary identification and tagging experiments; (2) fisheries interactions and catch rate studies; (3) economic research to determine the optimum size of fleets and their gear for harvesting pelagic species; (4) research to determine changes in the size and structure of tuna stocks and fishing mortality; and (5) research to understand the principal factors which govern the dynamics and ecology of tuna and billfish stocks.

PROGRAM SUPPORT

The Committee recommends $157,116,000 for NOAA program support. This amount is $1,879,000 above the budget request and $10,389,000 above the House allowance.

The Committee recommends $8,900,000 for aircraft services, an increase of $431,000 to the budget request. These funds are to provide additional maintenance and support for NOAA's P–3 hurricane aircraft.

The Committee has included $4,000,000 for repair and maintenance of NOAA facilities. The budget and House allowance do not propose funding for this initiative. Of this amount, $750,000 is for high-priority repairs and improvements to the Charleston National Marine Fisheries Laboratory. The building has inadequate climate control systems and ventilation. Hurricane Hugo caused extensive damage to this facility and exacerbated these problems. This facility, which among other responsibilities performs research on toxic

fish tissue, occasionally ruins specimens because of high temperatures inside the laboratory.

The Committee recommends $7,148,000 for a number of facility improvement and construction projects. A total of $2,000,000 is recommended for ongoing construction at the Woods Hole Marine Biology Laboratory, MA. A total of $2,398,000 is provided for environmental compliance repairs (for example, asbestos removal) at a number of NOAA facilities. A total of $1,250,000 is recommended for architectural and engineering services for a new National Marine Fisheries Service Coastal Resources Fisheries Center to be located at Lafayette, LA. This facility would be located on a donated 10-acre site adjacent to the University of Southwestern Louisiana. A total of $1,500,000 is recommended for site and facility planning for a new National Marine Fisheries and National Weather Service facility in Juneau, AK.

EMERGENCY WEATHER SATELLITE CONTINGENCY FUND

Appropriations, 1991	.....
Budget estimate, 1992	.....
House allowance	.....
Committee recommendation	$110,000,000

The Committee recommends $110,000,000 to establish an emergency weather satellite contingency fund to maintain National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration satellite coverage. This issue was not addressed in the budget request or the House allowance.

The Committee is extremely concerned that delays in the GOES-NEXT Program and the tenuous condition of the only remaining geostationary satellite in orbit, could leave the United States without satellite coverage for the 1992 hurricane season. The Secretary of Commerce is considering procurement of a gap filler satellite that can be launched while the GOES-NEXT program continues to work out design and production flaws. The Committee has provided $110,000,000 to establish an emergency fund that can only be used if and when: (1) the President sends a notification letter to the House and Senate Appropriations Committees requesting that the funds be released to address emergency conditions; and (2) the House and Senate vote to release these funds to address the emergency.

This issue is addressed in further detail under the discussion of NOAA satellite programs within the "Operations, facilities, and research" account.

FISHERIES PROMOTIONAL FUND

The Committee concurs with the House action to release $250,000 as authorized by the Fish and Seafood Promotion Act of 1986.

FISHING VESSEL AND GEAR DAMAGE FUND

Appropriations, 1991	$1,202,000
Budget estimate, 1992	1,300,000
House allowance	1,281,000
Committee recommendation	1,281,000

The Committee recommends $1,281,000 for the fishing vessel and gear damage fund. This is the same as the House allowance and $19,000 below the budget estimate.

This fund provides compensation to fishing vessel owners who sustain losses or damage to their gear or vessels attributed to foreign fishing vessels. The fund is supported by a surcharge imposed upon foreign fishing permit fees. It operates through the appropriation of existing balances from previous year surcharges and interest earned.

FISHERMEN'S CONTINGENCY FUND

Appropriations, 1991	$1,000,000
Budget estimate, 1992	1,000,000
House allowance	1,000,000
Committee recommendation	1,000,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $1,000,000, the same as the House allowance and the budget request for the fishermen's contingency fund.

The fishermen's contingency fund pays claims for damages to fishing gear caused by oil and gas exploration equipment. Under title IV of the Outer Continental Shelf Lands Amendments of 1978, U.S. commercial fishermen are entitled to compensation for damage or loss of fishing gear and resulting economic loss due to obstructions related to oil and gas exploration, development, and production in any area of the Outer Continental Shelf.

FOREIGN FISHING OBSERVER FUND

Appropriations, 1991	$1,997,000
Budget estimate, 1992	2,026,000
House allowance	1,996,000
Committee recommendation	1,000,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $1,000,000, which is $1,026,000 below the budget request and $996,000 below the House allowance.

The foreign fishing observer fund, established by Public Law 96–339, which amended the Atlantic Tuna Convention Act of 1975, pays salaries, administrative costs, and data management costs associated with full observer coverage aboard certain foreign fishing vessels within the U.S. fishery conservation zone. Amendments to the Magnuson Fishery Conservation Act now allow foreign governments to contract for observer services from contractors approved by the Secretary. Current experience indicates that the demands for payments by the fund in fiscal year 1992 will fall far below the levels estimated in the budget.

FISHING VESSEL OBLIGATIONS GUARANTEE

Appropriations, 1991	.....
Budget estimate, 1992	.....
House allowance	$3,400,000
Committee recommendation	.....

The Committee has not included credit appropriations for vessel guarantees. This is consistent with the budget request and $3,400,000 below the House allowance. The Committee recommen-

dation recognizes that the greatest problem facing the American fishing industry is too many fishing boats chasing too few fish. Further vessel guarantees would only serve to exacerbate this problem.

General Administration

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 1991	$29,595,000
Budget estimate, 1992	33,027,000
House allowance	30,611,000
Committee recommendation	31,750,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $31,750,000. The amount recommended is $1,457,000 less than the budget request and $1,139,000 above the House allowance.

This appropriation provides for the executive direction of the Department of Commerce, including the secretarial officers and their immediate staffs; and departmental staff services for management and administration, including such functions as budget, program evaluation, congressional relations, public information, legal services, organization and management studies, personnel, systems, publications, and security.

The Committee recommendation restores the base and GSA rental payment reductions ($857,000) recommended by the House. Further, the Committee has provided $291,000 requested to expand procurement oversight functions, including the planning, award, and administration of major systems acquisitions. Recent experience with the Department of Commerce's major system procurements underscores the urgent need for this enhancement. The House allowance did not provide funding for this initiative.

Office of the Inspector General

Appropriations, 1991	$14,400,000
Budget estimate, 1992	17,275,000
House allowance	14,913,000
Committee recommendation	15,333,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $15,333,000, an increase of $933,000 over fiscal year 1991. The amount recommended is $420,000 above the House allowance and $1,942,000 below the budget request.

The Office of the Inspector General conducts audits, investigations, and inspections to combat fraud, waste, and abuse of Department resources.

Bureau of the Census

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 1991	$110,250,000
Budget estimate, 1992	132,484,000
House allowance	123,009,000
Committee recommendation	127,960,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $127,960,000, an increase of $17,710,000 over fiscal year 1991 appropriations. The

amount recommended is $4,524,000 below the budget request and $4,951,000 above the House allowance.

This appropriation provides for the Bureau's statistical programs which include the measurement of the Nation's economy and the demographic characteristics of the population. These programs provide a broad base of economic, demographic, and social information used for decisionmaking by governments, private organizations, and individuals.

Both the recommendation and House allowance include funding of $8,398,000 to fund early planning and testing for the 2000 decennial census. The Committee has not recommended, however, the base and GSA rental payment reductions totaling $3,101,000 proposed by the House.

The House allowance includes $1,500,000 for the Boskin initiative to improve Federal economic statistics. The Committee recommends $2,750,000 for the Boskin initiative. The recommendation includes $400,000 for foreign trade statistics, $1,000,000 to improve service sector coverage and detail, and $850,000 to improve construction statistics.

The Committee recommendation includes $500,000 to continue the agricultural economics and land ownership survey [AELOS]. The AELOS provides State-level profiles of farm assets, liabilities, and operator debts. It also collects data on farm household income, wealth, and characteristics of land ownership. The House did not address this issue.

The Committee recommendation includes $500,000 to continue three census reports relating to cotton and soybean, cotton, and sunflower oilseeds—the M22P, M20J, and M20K reports. The Committee recommendation does not restore funds for the cotton ginning report which the budget proposes to move to the Department of Agriculture [USDA].

These reports are extremely important to the cotton, oilseed, and textile industries. Since the primary value of these reports is timeliness, publication should be performed on a monthly basis.

The following table provides a comparison of the funding levels proposed for the Bureau of the Census, "Salaries and expenses" account.

BUREAU OF CENSUS, SALARIES AND EXPENSES

[In thousands of dollars]

	Budget request	House allowance	Committee recommendation	Committee compared with House
Adjusted base request	124,710	124,710	124,710	.....
Base reduction	.....	−1,883	.....	+1,883
SLUC reduction	.....	−1,218	.....	+1,218
AELOS survey	.....	.....	500	+500
Cotton reports	.....	.....	500	+500
Business statistics	3,474	.....	.....	.....
Boskin business statistics	2,600	1,400	1,000	−400
Construction statistics	1,300	.....	850	+850
Foreign trade statistics	400	.....	400	+400
Total	132,484	123,009	127,960	+4,951

PERIODIC CENSUSES AND PROGRAMS

Appropriations, 1991	$272,700,000
Budget estimate, 1992	175,011,000
House allowance	172,357,000
Committee recommendation	145,000,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $145,000,000, which is $30,011,000 below the budget request and $27,357,000 below the House allowance. In accordance with the congressional action on the Dire Supplemental Appropriations Act (Public Law 101–302), no funds are recommended for unemployment compensation for temporary census workers.

This appropriation funds periodic censuses and surveys covering the major economic and demographic areas once or twice each decade. It also provides for the maintenance of geographic support activities required by the various censuses, the preparation of population and per capita income estimates, and the acquisition of large-scale data processing equipment.

The Committee recommendation takes account of procurement delays that reduce requirements for funding in fiscal year 1992. These delays were not considered in the budget or in the House allowance.

Economic and Statistical Analysis

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 1991	$37,200,000
Budget estimate, 1992	43,494,000
House allowance	38,921,000
Committee recommendation	41,994,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $41,994,000. This funding level is $1,500,000 below the budget request and $3,073,000 above the House allowance.

This appropriation provides for the Bureau of Economic Analysis programs to maintain the national income and product accounts including GNP, personal income, and foreign investment accounts.

The Committee has restored the $573,000 for base programs and GSA rental payments proposed for reduction by the House. The Committee has included $3,800,000 for the Boskin initiative. This increase is allocated as follows: $800,000 to improve statistics regarding international investment; $1,300,000 to improve data on balance of payments; and $1,700,000 to standardize national accounts.

ECONOMICS AND STATISTICS ADMINISTRATION

[In thousands of dollars]

	Budget request	House allowance	Committee recommendation	Committee compared with House
Adjusted base request	38,194	38,194	38,194	
Base reduction		−460		+460
SLUC reduction		−113		+113
GNP	1,300	1,300		−1,300
SNA	1,700		1,700	+1,700
Balance of payments	1,500		1,300	+1,300

ECONOMICS AND STATISTICS ADMINISTRATION—Continued

[In thousands of dollars]

	Budget request	House allowance	Committee recommendation	Committee compared with House
International investment data	800		800	+800
Total	43,494	38,921	41,994	

INTERNATIONAL TRADE ADMINISTRATION

OPERATIONS AND ADMINISTRATION

Appropriations, 1991	$187,120,000
Budget estimate, 1992	196,269,000
House allowance	194,875,000
Committee recommendation	203,814,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $203,814,000. The amount recommended is $7,545,000 above the budget request and $8,939,000 more than the House allowance. The Committee has included bill language, first included in the fiscal year 1991 Kurdish relief supplemental appropriation. Without this bill language, the International Trade Administration could be limited to spending only $146,400,000 for its export promotion programs.

The House allowance and the recommendation provide $2,188,000 and 32 positions for United States and foreign commercial staffing increases in key overseas markets to promote exports to Japan, Pacific rim nations, Latin America, and the Soviet Union. The House allowance and the Committee recommendation also provide $4,830,000 to improve the commercial information management system [CIMS], the national trade data bank, and overseas office automation. The Committee applauds the Commerce Department's realization of savings related to this productivity initiative. Both the House allowance and the recommendation also provide $3,000,000 for the Tailored Clothing Technology Corp.

The Committee has provided for several other ITA-requested initiatives that were not included in the House allowance. These include: $1,569,000 for import administration, trade development, and international economic policy office automation; $526,000 for GATT and Mexico free trade negotiations; $487,000 for antidumping/countervailing duty cases [AD/CVD]; $900,000 and 15 positions to implement changes to AD/CVD required by the 1988 Trade Act; and $160,000 and 4 positions to review foreign trade zone applications.

The Committee also has included $100,000 for the Asian Resource Center, an international center in Seattle, WA, to promote international trade with Pacific rim nations. This funding is to be used pursuant to section 2303 of the 1988 Omnibus Trade and Competitiveness Act, which authorizes the Secretary of Commerce to establish a market development cooperative program to promote American goods and services.

The Committee also has included $500,000 to assist the American Indian Trade Development Council to carry out export marketing and sales activities pursuant to section 2307 of the 1988 Omnibus

Trade and Competitiveness Act. The act authorized the Secretary of Commerce to provide assistance to eligible entities for the development of foreign markets for authentic native American arts and crafts.

The Committee recommendation does not concur with the House-proposed base and GSA rental payment reductions totaling $4,067,000. The Committee has recognized a decrease of $9,105,000, however, stemming from overestimated overseas costs.

The Committee notes the important work carried out by the trade specialists at the various domestic field offices of the United States and Foreign Commercial Service. The Committee has included $550,000 above the budget request for enhanced support of these offices. The Committee directs that the Charleston, WV, Portland, OR, and South Carolina offices of the US&FCS be maintained at not less than their current staffing levels.

ITA funding levels are compared in the following table:

INTERNATIONAL TRADE ADMINISTRATION

[In thousands of dollars]

	Budget request	House allowance	Committee recommendation	Committee compared with House
Adjusted base request	185,609	185,609	185,609	
Base reduction		−2,936		+2,936
SLUC reduction		−1,131		+1,131
TC2		3,000	3,000	
New materials center		3,315		−3,315
Foreign staffing	2,188	2,188	2,188	
CIMS	4,830	4,830	4,830	
Mexico FTA	526		526	+526
ITA automation	1,569		1,569	+1,569
Overestimated overseas costs			−9,105	−9,105
AD/CVD compliance	487		487	+487
AD/CVD Trade Act	900		900	+900
Foreign trade zone	160		160	+160
National American Trade Council			500	+500
Seattle Asian Research Center			100	+100
Domestic US&FCS support			550	+550
National Textile Center			12,500	+12,500
Total	196,269	194,875	203,814	+8,939

TEXTILE COMPETITIVENESS INITIATIVE

The Committee recommends $12,500,000 for a grant to the National Textile Center—University Consortium. The center represents an innovative effort of the Nation's top four universities in textile research: Auburn University, Clemson University, Georgia Institute of Technology, and North Carolina State University. These universities account for 90 percent of the Nation's academic research and degrees in textiles.

Textiles account for 1.8 million jobs, or 10 percent of this Nation's manufacturing employment. It is an industry that increasingly has come under competition from foreign manufacturers, particularly from low-wage, Third World nations. It is also an industry in which our foreign competitors—Japan and the European Com-

munity—consider to be quite important, and in which MITI and BRITE are investing resources in research and manufacturing technologies. The Japanese, for example, invested $60,000,000 in just one apparel technology project.

The textile industry is becoming a high-technology enterprise. In order to remain competitive in the world market, the U.S. textile industry must develop the fundamental science, engineering, and technological base necessary to meet the challenges of the 21st century. The National Textile Center—University Consortium will address the full scope of the needs of the fiber-textile-apparel industry. Research will focus on: (1) development of high-performance materials; (2) rapid and efficient design of new fabrics and products to meet ever-changing market demands; (3) development of appropriate technologies and automation systems to increase productivity, flexibility, and efficiency; and (4) integration of the design, manufacturing, and marketing systems to deliver well-designed products to the consumer at an optimum price in minimum time.

COAL EXPORTS

The Committee continues to be concerned that U.S. coal exports may be at a disadvantage in the international marketplace as a result of practices in other nations which subsidize, directly or indirectly, the production or transportation of coal and subsidize or provide financing or services for construction of facilities in other nations which utilize coal as a fuel or raw material feedstock when that assistance is tied to the use of coal produced or sold through entities in the nation which provided the assistance. In this regard, the Committee remains interested in the type and level of subsidies or incentives provided by other nations or governmental or quasi-governmental units of other nations utilized to promote and facilitate the export of coal produced within other nations. The Committee expects the International Trade Administration [ITA] to monitor carefully the existence of these subsidies and incentives and continue to keep the Committee informed of the efforts being made by the ITA and other Government agencies on the removal of such subsidies and incentives.

EXPORT ADMINISTRATION

OPERATIONS AND ADMINISTRATION

Appropriations, 1991	$44,499,000
Budget estimate, 1992	41,594,000
House allowance	38,777,000
Committee recommendation	41,594,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $41,594,000 for the Bureau of Export Administration [BXA]. The amount recommended is the same as the budget request and $2,817,000 above the House allowance.

The Bureau of Export Administration, which was established by Public Law 99-64 on July 12, 1985, administers the Export Administration Act, as amended. In administering the act, the Bureau strives to achieve a balance between the interests of U.S. exporters,

the U.S. economy, and U.S. national security and foreign policy requirements.

The Committee has restored the House-proposed base and GSA rental payment reductions of $1,101,000. The Committee also has provided $1,723,000 for BXA initiatives in review of Defense trade issues and the Office of Technology and Policy Analysis. The House allowance does not provide for these initiatives. The Committee expects that no reductions will occur in support for regional offices.

Minority Business Development Agency

MINORITY BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT

Appropriations, 1991	$40,549,000
Budget estimate, 1992	43,078,000
House allowance	40,880,000
Committee recommendation	41,578,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $41,578,000 for the Minority Business Development Agency [MBDA], $1,500,000 less than the budget request and $698,000 above the House allowance. The Committee has not agreed with base and GSA rental payment reductions totaling $698,000.

As noted during its hearing on the fiscal year 1992 MBDA budget, the Committee remains concerned that MBDA too often contracts with large national accounting firms that understand little about the business and economic development needs of local minority communities. The Committee believes that using local contractors to run MBDA business development centers would improve the current program significantly. Accordingly, bill language is included requiring MBDA to provide preference to within-State bidders in its ongoing evaluation and award of business development center contracts.

U.S. Travel and Tourism Administration

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 1991	$20,696,000
Budget estimate, 1992	17,686,000
House allowance	15,249,000
Committee recommendation	18,546,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $18,546,000 for the U.S. Travel and Tourism Administration [USTTA]. The amount recommended is $860,000 more than the budget request and $3,297,000 more than the House allowance. The following table compares funding levels for USTTA:

UNITED STATES TRAVEL AND TOURISM ADMINISTRATION

[In thousands of dollars]

	Budget request	House allowance	Committee recommendation	Committee compared with House
Adjusted base request	15,521	15,521	15,521	.....
Base reduction	.....	−233	.....	+233
SLUC reduction	.....	−39	.....	+39
Japan/Korea initiative	1,092	.....	1,092	+1,092

UNITED STATES TRAVEL AND TOURISM ADMINISTRATION—Continued

[In thousands of dollars]

	Budget request	House allowance	Committee recommendation	Committee compared with House
Europe initiative	412		412	+412
Industry outreach	200		200	+200
In-flight survey	198		198	+198
Faciliation fee	263		263	+263
Overestimated overseas costs			−1,140	−1,140
Disaster grants			2,000	+2,000
Total	17,686	15,249	18,546	+3,297

The recommendation restores the $272,000 base and GSA rental payment reduction proposed by the House. It also allows for all USTTA budget initiatives including $1,504,000 for the establishment of an office in the Republic of Korea and additional staffing and support for USTTA offices in Japan, Australia, and Europe. The recommendation also reduces $1,140,000 associated with overestimated overseas costs.

The Committee has included $2,000,000 to continue and initiate grants to States or other eligible entities whose tourism promotion needs have increased due to natural disasters. In fiscal year 1991, Congress provided $5,000,000 for this program. The Committee has included bill language to waive matching requirements for such grants in fiscal year 1991 and fiscal year 1992. Since these grants are intended to facilitate recovery from natural disasters, it makes little sense to require these communities to produce matching funds.

Patent and Trademark Office

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 1991	$91,000,000
Budget estimate, 1992	94,300,000
House allowance	91,887,000
Committee recommendation	88,441,000

The Committee recommends $88,441,000 for the Patent and Trademark Office. This recommendation is $5,859,000 below the budget request and $3,446,000 below the House allowance. The recommendation reduces the requested increase for executive direction.

Technology Administration

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 1991	$4,200,000
Budget estimate, 1992	4,936,000
House allowance	4,318,000
Committee recommendation	4,437,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $4,437,000 for the Technology Administration. The amount recommended is

$499,000 less than the budget request but $119,000 above the House allowance.

The Technology Administration established pursuant to Public Law 100-519, headed by an under secretary, is the principal organization within the Department of Commerce for the development and promotion of Federal technology policies and programs to increase U.S. commercial and industrial innovation, productivity, and growth. The bureaus reporting to the Under Secretary are the National Technical Information Service, the National Institute of Standards and Technology, and the National Telecommunications and Information Administration.

Within the amount provided, the Committee has allocated $500,000 for the clearinghouse on State and local competitiveness initiatives established by the Omnibus Trade and Competitiveness Act of 1988.

National Telecommunications and Information Administration

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 1991	$15,252,000
Budget estimate, 1992	18,719,000
House allowance	15,861,000
Committee recommendation	18,122,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $18,122,000 for the National Telecommunications and Information Administration. The amount recommended is $597,000 below the budget request and $2,261,000 above the House allowance. The Committee has not concurred with proposed base and GSA rental payments reductions proposed by the House. The Committee recommends $2,000,000 for NTIA's spectrum management initiative.

PUBLIC TELECOMMUNICATIONS FACILITIES, PLANNING, AND CONSTRUCTION

Appropriations, 1991	$21,833,000
Budget estimate, 1992	.....
House allowance	22,428,000
Committee recommendation	32,428,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $32,428,000 for public telecommunications, facilities, planning, and construction. The budget proposed to terminate this program and requested no funding. The recommended level is $10,000,000 above the House allowance. This program provides assistance to public television and radio stations in meeting their facility, planning, and construction requirement.

The Public Telecommunications and Facilities Program [PTFP] provides matching grants to help public radio and television stations purchase equipment to put new stations on the air, and upgrade or replace worn-out or obsolete equipment in existing stations. While the PTFP has been in creation since the early 1960's, 14 percent of Americans are still without a public radio signal. Further, many public radio and television stations cannot afford the cost of replacing obsolete and worn-out equipment.

Since 1981, the PTF Program has averaged funding of less than $20,000,000 per year. The program is currently only able to provide grants averaging less than $150,000 and can fund 23 percent of eligible applicants.

The Committee recognizes the high quality of such programs as national public radio, whose transmission around the country is made possible, in part, by the PTF Program. NPR truly provides in-depth public education in world and national events, government, science, and the arts to Americans in both rural and urban areas. Accordingly, the Committee recommends that PTFP grants be funded at $32,028,000 in fiscal year 1992, the same level the program was funded at in the early 1960's.

The Committee also has included $400,000 for the Pan-Pacific Education and Communications by Satellite [Peacesat] Program. This is $600,000 below the level provided in fiscal year 1991. Peacesat serves remote areas of the Pacific by use of appropriate satellite technology. In 30 countries over 100 Peacesat terminals are used to share information.

The recommended funding will be used to install new ground terminals, to administer the Peacesat Program, and to secure satellite capacity to meet the long-term needs of the Pacific Island states and nations. The Committee has included bill language to facilitate this effort.

AMERICAN INDIAN HIGHER EDUCATION CONSORTIUM

The Committee has included $250,000 for the American Indian Higher Education Consortium to develop a plan that would identify how the 26 tribally controlled and Bureau of Indian Affairs colleges can more effectively achieve their missions through the utilization of telecommunications technologies. In developing the plan, the grantee will analyze the needs identified by the colleges, review applicable technologies and program sources, and detail costs and benefits in the context of the required services. This study, which should be undertaken in continuing consultation with the National Telecommunications and Information Administration and the Public Broadcasting Service, is to be delivered to the Secretaries of Commerce, Interior, and Education, and to the committees of the Congress having jurisdiction over Indian education and telecommunications within 1 year of the effective date of the grant.

ENDOWMENT FOR CHILDREN'S EDUCATIONAL TELEVISION

Appropriations, 1991	.....
Budget estimate, 1992	.....
House allowance	.....
Committee recommendation	$4,000,000

The Committee recommends $4,000,000 for the endowment for children's educational television. This is a new appropriation and no funds are included in the budget request or the House allowance.

The endowment for children's educational television was created by the Children's Television Act of 1990, Public Law 101-437. The endowment is charged with enhancing the education of children through the creation and production of television programming

specifically directed toward the development of fundamental intellectual skills. The endowment is intended to serve as a national advocate for excellence in children's television and a funding source to facilitate the production of quality, educational, children's programs.

The Committee's recommendation provides for grants, contracts and administrative cost necessary to fulfill the intent of Public Law 101-437.

Economic Development Administration

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS

Appropriations, 1991	$209,000,000
Budget estimate, 1992	.....
House allowance	.....
Committee recommendation	226,836,000

The Committee recommends $226,836,000 for economic development assistance programs. This is $226,836,000 above the budget request and House allowance which both provided no funding for EDA.

The program allocations for EDA programs are displayed in the following table:

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT ADMINISTRATION PROGRAMS

[In thousands of dollars]

	Fiscal year 1991	Fiscal year 1992—		
		Budget request	House allowance	Committee recommendation
Public works grants	140,825	.....	.....	152,436
Planning assistance	23,102	.....	.....	27,000
Districts	15,543	.....	.....	19,431
Indians	2,835	.....	.....	2,960
States	1,890	.....	.....	1,973
Urban	2,834	.....	.....	2,958
Technical assistance	6,613	.....	.....	9,900
University centers	4,724	.....	.....	7,724
Economic adjustment	24,317	.....	.....	23,000
Trade adjustment assistance	12,950	.....	.....	14,000
Research and evaluation	1,193	.....	.....	500
Total	209,000	.....	.....	226,836

The Committee recommendation recognizes the important contributions made by EDA's University Center Program and accordingly increases that program from $4,724,000 to $7,724,000. It is intended that this increase be used to restore and enhance the grant funding denied to those centers which received reduced funding as a result of the former graduation policy of EDA. The Committee concurs in the decision of the Economic Development Administration not to implement this policy during fiscal year 1992 and directs that no change occur in the status of this policy without the submission of a reprogramming request to the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations.

The Committee also has recognizes the valuable contributions made by EDA development districts to economic development in rural areas. Funding for existing economic development districts is increased from $15,543,000 to $19,431,000.

The Committee has reduced research and evaluation from its fiscal year 1991 level of $1,193,000 to $500,000. The Committee was disturbed to learn that the Department of Commerce has been using these appropriations as a funding source for research projects unrelated to economic development, such as a study of global warming.

The Committee recommends two technical amendments to allow funds provided for two Economic Development Administration projects to remain available for development purposes. The first provision applies to EDA project number 01-51-21118 in which $1,300,000 was provided to the city of Nashua, NH, to help construct a new courthouse. Subsequent to completion of the project, the State of New Hampshire enacted a unified court act, in which the State assumed the responsibility for all local court system operations. The State is prepared to purchase the courthouse for the original EDA grant amount of $1,300,000, but in order for the city to realize the original purpose of the grant—which was to provide economic development—the Committee is recommending a waiver of EDA regulations to allow the city to retain the funds provided by the State and invest them in economic development projects in the city of Nashua.

The Committee also recommends a waiver of law to allow for the completion of EDA project number 05-22-00014. Funds were obligated for the project at the former Wagner Electric site in Wellston, MO, in 1984. However, work was halted when the Environmental Protection Agency issued an order in 1985 to require action to prevent certain environmental contamination. The delay in the project due to the actions of one agency of the Federal Government has led the EDA to consider the deobligation of funds consistent with the provisions of Public Law 101-510. The Committee believes this is inequitable, and has recommended bill language to allow for the completion of the project.

The Committee is aware that the Newark, NJ, area lacks adequate conference/convention facilities, and that there is considerable interest in State and local public and private sectors in the development of an international trade center connected to such a conference/convention facility. The interest is based in part on proximity to Newark International Airport and shipping ports. Given the potential economic benefits that such a combined facility could have on Newark, the Committee strongly encourages the Economic Development Administration to support a study into the feasibility of such a facility, and the appropriate preparatory and site assemblage steps that would be needed for such a facility.

The Committee is aware of the efforts by the Bedford International Festival Foundation to develop a performing arts facility in Bedford County, PA. The facility will serve as the permanent summer home for the Pittsburgh Symphony Orchestra and also as a site for a major international classical music festival. The Committee recognizes that the facility will be in proximity of some 10,400,000 households in Pennsylvania, West Virginia, Maryland,

and Virginia that may take advantage of the cultural heritage provided by such a facility. The Committee believes that this project has merit and encourages the Economic Development Administration to thoroughly review it.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT GUARANTEED LOANS

Appropriations, 1991	.....
Budget estimate, 1992	.....
House allowance	.....
Committee recommendation	$2,179,000

The Committee has included $2,179,000 to continue the EDA guaranteed loan program. The budget and House included no funding for this program.

Under the Federal Credit Reform Act of 1990, the Committee is required to appropriate credit subsidies and administrative costs for direct loan and loan guarantee programs. Accordingly, $565,000 in credit subsidy is recommended to finance $10,000,000 in EDA loan guarantees. A total of $1,614,000 is included for administrative expenses.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT REVOLVING FUND

(RESCISSION)

Appropriations, 1991	−$59,000,000
Budget estimate, 1992	.....
House allowance	.....
Committee recommendation	−42,500,000

The Committee recommends a rescission of $42,500,000 from excess unobligated balances in the economic development revolving fund. The House did not address this issue.

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 1991	$27,018,000
Budget estimate, 1992	20,000,000
House allowance	28,218,000
Committee recommendation	27,632,000

The Committee recommends $27,018,000 for EDA salaries and expenses. This is $7,632,000 above the budget request and $586,000 below the House allowance.

The Committee has included bill language requiring the retention of economic development representatives [EDR].

TITLE III—THE JUDICIARY

The funds provided under title III of the bill are for the operation of the Federal courts, including salaries of judges, judicial officers and employees, and other expenses of the Federal judiciary.

The budget requests for the judiciary are submitted to the Congress without revision by the Office of Management and Budget in accordance with the Budget and Accounting Act of 1921, as amended. The budget request submitted for fiscal year 1992 for the activities of the Federal judiciary totals $2,548,941,000. The Committee recommends a total of $2,327,861,000 to carry out these activities. This amount is $221,080,000 less than the budget request, $83,036,000 less than the House amount, but $290,480,000, or 14 percent, more than the total amount available to date for the judiciary for fiscal year 1991. The Committee notes that this is the highest percentage increase accorded any other law enforcement department or agency, other than the FBI, within this bill.

SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 1991	$19,083,000
Budget estimate, 1992	20,787,000
House allowance	20,787,000
Committee recommendation	20,787,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $20,787,000, an increase of $1,704,000 over the 1991 appropriations to date. The amount recommended is the same as the budget request and the House allowance. It will allow for adjustments to base and no program growth, as requested by the Court.

The Committee believes that the Court may, in its discretion, use its nonappropriated funds for official receptions and other representative expenses. The Committee does not anticipate that such expenditures from nonappropriated funds would exceed $10,000 in any fiscal year.

CARE OF BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS

Appropriations, 1991	$3,453,000
Budget estimate, 1992	4,306,000
House allowance	3,801,000
Committee recommendation	4,306,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $4,306,000, an increase of $853,000 over the 1991 appropriations to date. The amount recommended is the same as the budget request but $505,000 above the House allowance. The Committee recommendation provides for requested adjustments to base and program growth of $755,000 for replacement of PCB transformers and cable,

renovation of elevator No. 4, and installation of a permanent handicapped ramp.

This appropriation provides for the structural and mechanical care of the U.S. Supreme Court building and grounds, including maintenance and operation of mechanical equipment.

The Committee has included language to allow a portion of the appropriated funds to remain available until expended. This will facilitate planning and execution of long-term contracts and projects associated with care of the buildings and grounds.

U.S. Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 1991	$9,762,000
Budget estimate, 1992	11,054,000
House allowance	10,775,000
Committee recommendation	11,054,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $11,054,000, an increase of $1,292,000 over the 1991 appropriations to date. The amount recommended is the same as the budget request and $279,000 above the House allowance. The Committee recommendation provides for the requested adjustments to base funding and program growth of $373,000 for additional personnel to meet workload increases.

U.S. Court of International Trade

Appropriations, 1991	$8,757,000
Budget estimate, 1992	10,495,000
House allowance	9,432,000
Committee recommendation	10,495,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $10,495,000, an increase of $1,738,000 over the 1991 appropriations to date. The amount recommended is the same as the budget request but $1,063,000 above the House allowance. The Committee recommendation provides for the requested adjustments to base and program growth.

Courts of Appeals, District Courts, and Other Judicial Services

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 1991	$1,657,854,000
Budget estimate, 1992	2,057,195,000
House allowance	1,947,471,000
Committee recommendation	1,866,762,000

This account provides for the salaries of judges, magistrates, and all other officers and employees not otherwise specifically provided for, and for all necessary expenses including charges for space and facilities.

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $1,866,762,000, an increase of $208,908,000 over 1991 appropriations to date. The amount recommended is $190,433,000 below the budget request and $80,709,000 below the House allowance. The Committee recommen-

dation provides for the requested adjustments to base, less funding associated with overestimated costs. The Committee has thoroughly reviewed the budget request and has identified $32,000,000 in duplicative requests for ongoing programs, overestimates for new furniture, allowances for unauthorized expansion of geographic pay, budgeting for 30 cent postage stamps, and full-year annualization of the 1991 pay raise.

The Committee has included language to allow the purchase of firearms and ammunition principally for the use of probation officers, and to allow a certain portion of the appropriation to remain available until expended; $500,000 to remain available for acquisition of books, periodicals, newspapers, and other legal reference materials which permits the courts to continue receiving such materials without having to renew orders each fiscal year. In addition, $40,648,000 is to remain available until expended for space alteration projects. The language will also give the courts the ability to share, on the same basis, their part of the costs of long-term renovation and remodeling services with the General Services Administration and thereby not lose the money at the end of the fiscal year if GSA has not issued the contract.

The National Childhood Vaccine Injury Act of 1986 (Public Law 99-660) authorizes the filing of vaccine injury petitions with the U.S. claims court. For expenses associated with the processing of these claims, the Committee has provided the claims court $2,100,000 to be available from the vaccine injury compensation trust fund. The Committee intends that these funds be available solely for processing vaccine injury claims.

The Committee recommendation provides $29,180,000 associated with additional workload and program increases for the courts in fiscal year 1992 as follows:

Additional bankruptcy/magistrate judges and associated support personnel	$13,260,000
Circuit executive/claims court personnel	1,145,000
Clerks office personnel	3,485,000
Probation/pretrial services	4,240,000
Electronic monitoring	1,550,000
Savings and loan caseload	5,500,000

Court automation.—The recommendation provides $84,886,000, $20,000,000 below the requested fiscal year 1992 base, for court automation and automation support costs. Due to budget constraints, the Committee was unable to accommodate the requested program increase and believes the reduced base level will be more than sufficient to continue ongoing efforts to automate the courts.

Space alterations.—The recommendation provides $54,150,000, $20,000,000 below the requested fiscal year 1992 base, for the cost of alterations to provide additional space for new court personnel.

The Committee is aware that the Judicial Conference has approved a rate increase for Government-paid transcripts equal to the rate for nongovernment-paid transcripts. The Committee expects that the costs associated with this rate increase will be paid from within base funding.

DEFENDER SERVICES

Appropriations, 1991	$132,761,000
Budget estimate, 1992	193,004,000
House allowance	185,372,000
Committee recommendation	177,386,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $177,386,000, an increase of $44,625,000 over 1991 appropriations to date. The amount recommended is $15,618,000 below the budget request and $7,986,000 below the House allowance. The Committee recommendation provides for requested adjustments to base, less $651,000 associated with the full year costs of the 1991 pay raise, and less $5,762,000 associated with a reduced level of support for death penalty resource centers. The Committee believes the recent action of the Supreme Court as well as reforms contained in the Senate version of S. 1241, the Violent Crime Control Act of 1991, limiting habeas corpus appeals, will result in a reduced demand for these services. The Committee has included $21,832,000 in workload increases for Federal defender organizations and panel attorney costs.

The Committee is aware that the Judicial Conference has approved a rate increase for Government-paid transcripts equal to the rate for nongovernment-paid transcripts. The Committee expects that the costs associated with this rate increase will be paid from within base funding.

This appropriation provides funds for the operation of the Federal public defender and community defender organizations and the compensation, reimbursement, and expenses of attorneys appointed to represent persons under the Criminal Justice Act, as amended.

The Committee has included language which allows for the compensation and reimbursement of expenses of attorneys appointed to assist the court in criminal cases where the defendant has waived representation by counsel which avoids having to restart the trial if the judge determines the defendant is unable to represent himself. The Committee has also included language for the compensation and reimbursement for the travel expenses of guardians ad litem acting on behalf of financially eligible minor or incompetent offenders in connection with transfers from the United States to foreign countries with which the United States has a treaty for the execution of penal sentences.

FEES OF JURORS AND COMMISSIONERS

Appropriations, 1991	$63,597,000
Budget estimate, 1992	70,000,000
House allowance	70,000,000
Committee recommendation	70,000,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $70,000,000, an increase of $6,403,000 above the amount available for fiscal year 1991. The amount recommended is the same as the budget request and the same as the House allowance. The Committee recommendation provides for requested adjustments to base and allows for program growth of $4,381,000 associated with the anticipated increase in jury trials.

This appropriation provides for the compensation of jury commissioners and land commissioners and for the fees and allowances of grand and petit jurors, including expenses associated with sequestered jurors and transportation of juries of view. The Committee has included language providing these funds will remain available until expended because the cost of jury trials is uncontrollable precluding the possibility of obligating funds for jury trials. The Committee has also included language providing that the compensation of land commissioners shall not exceed the daily equivalent of the highest rate payable under section 5332 of title 5, United States Code.

COURT SECURITY

Appropriations, 1991	$71,791,000
Budget estimate, 1992	85,060,000
House allowance	82,830,000
Committee recommendation	83,102,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $83,102,000, an increase of $11,311,000 over the 1991 appropriations to date. This amount is $1,958,000 below the budget request but $272,000 above the House allowance. The Committee recommendation provides for the requested adjustments to base, less $22,000 associated with the full year costs of the 1991 pay raise.

This appropriation provides for the necessary expenses of security and protective services for the U.S. courts in courtrooms and adjacent areas. The Committee has included language authorizing funds from this appropriation to be expended directly by the judiciary or transferred to the U.S. Marshals Service.

The Committee has provided $1,760,000 to support additional contract security officers. This increase is based on the need to improve security in the courtrooms and surrounding areas.

ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES COURTS

Appropriations, 1991	$39,850,000
Budget estimate, 1992	51,600,000
House allowance	44,681,000
Committee recommendation	44,743,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $44,743,000, an increase of $4,893,000 above 1991 appropriations to date. The amount recommended is $6,857,000 below the budget request but $62,000 above the House allowance. The Committee recommendation provides for the requested adjustments to base, less $351,000 associated with the full annualization of the 1991 pay raise, and less $687,000 of the amount requested to reduce personnel lapse rates. Due to budget constraints, the Committee recommendation allows for no program growth.

The Committee has included language which provides that funds from this appropriation may be used for advertising as in the case of personnel recruiting and to rent space as needed in the District of Columbia and elsewhere. It also authorizes an amount not to exceed $7,500 for official reception and representation expenses.

FEDERAL JUDICIAL CENTER

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 1991	$15,551,000
Budget estimate, 1992	27,940,000
House allowance	18,795,000
Committee recommendation	21,626,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $21,626,000, an increase of $6,075,000 over the 1991 appropriations to date. The amount recommended is $6,314,000 below the budget request but $2,831,000 above the House allowance. The Committee recommendation provides for the requested adjustments to base, less $76,000 associated with the full annualization of the 1991 pay raise.

The Committee recommendation includes program growth of $4,811,000 for additional training personnel and operational support training costs. The Committee is concerned that there be no duplication in the training of court personnel on sentencing guideline matters. Therefore, the Committee expects the center, with its recognized experience in conference logistics and training program production, and the Sentencing Commission, with its expertise in the subject matter of sentencing and statutory responsibility under the Sentencing Reform Act, to work more closely to coordinate efforts to accomplish training objectives. Toward this end, the Committee believes the Commission should be assigned faculty responsibility for planning and instruction in regard to sentencing program sessions within center-sponsored conferences for court personnel, including circuit workshops, orientation programs for newly appointed judges and probation officers, sentencing institutes, and all other programs in which sentencing is a part.

JUDICIAL RETIREMENT FUNDS

Appropriations, 1991	$5,000,000
Budget estimate, 1992	6,500,000
House allowance	6,500,000
Committee recommendation	6,500,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $6,500,000, an increase of $1,500,000 over 1991 appropriations to date. The recommendation is the same as the budget request and the House allowance.

The Committee recommendation will cover the estimated annuity payments to be made to retired bankruptcy judges and magistrates, claims court judges and spouses, and dependent children of deceased judicial officers in fiscal year 1992.

U.S. SENTENCING COMMISSION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 1991	$8,422,000
Budget estimate, 1992	9,000,000
House allowance	8,865,000
Committee recommendation	9,000,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $9,000,000, an increase of $578,000 over 1991 appropriations to date. The amount

recommended is the same as the budget request and $135,000 above the House allowance. The Committee recommendation provides for $578,000 in adjustments to base and no program growth was requested.

Recognizing the lead responsibility given to the Sentencing Commission under the Sentencing Reform Act of 1984 for planning and conducting sentencing training for judges, probation officers, attorneys, and others, the Committee, nevertheless, stresses the need for such training to be done in close cooperation with the Federal Judicial Center, the Administrative Office of the Courts, the Department of Justice, and other agencies, as appropriate, to avoid duplication. In particular, the Committee expects the Sentencing Commission to use resources and programs of the center and Administrative Office to the maximum extent possible to most efficiently and effectively deliver sentencing-related training to judges, probation officers, and other court personnel.

General Provisions—The Judiciary

In section 301 of the bill, the Committee has included language which permits funds in the bill for salaries and expenses for the judiciary to be available for employment of experts and consultants services as authorized by 5 U.S.C. 3109.

In section 302 of the bill, the Committee has included language which authorizes appropriations for the temporary court of appeals authorized by Public Law 92-210 and the special court of appeals established under the Regional Rail Reorganization Act of 1973, Public Law 93-236. These courts continue to operate and this authority obviates the need for annual authorization to use funds from salaries and expenses, court of appeals, district courts, and other judicial services for their operations during the duration of their existence.

In section 303 of the bill, the Committee makes permanent the language included in the fiscal year 1991 appropriations act which authorizes the courts to prescribe reasonable fees for public access to case information through automatic data processing equipment.

In section 304 of the bill, the Committee has included language which moves Hampton County, SC, into the Beaufort division of the South Carolina Judicial District. South Carolina is composed of one judicial district that is made up of 11 divisions. In 1986, the 11th division, known as the Beaufort division, was created. After examining the functioning of the Beaufort division, the Committee finds that it is appropriate to move Hampton County from the Aiken division to the Beaufort division.

TITLE IV—RELATED AGENCIES

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

MARITIME ADMINISTRATION

OPERATING-DIFFERENTIAL SUBSIDIES

(APPROPRIATION TO LIQUIDATE AUTHORITY)

Appropriations, 1991	$261,200,000
Budget estimate, 1992	257,990,000
House allowance	272,210,000
Committee recommendation	272,210,000

The Committee recommends $272,210,000 for payment of obligations incurred for operating-differential subsidies of American flag vessels. This amount is $14,220,000 above the budget request, which was recently amended, and the same as the House allowance.

OPERATIONS AND TRAINING

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

Appropriations, 1991	$69,000,000
Budget estimate, 1992	73,000,000
House allowance	70,920,000
Committee recommendation	75,000,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $75,000,000. The amount recommended is $2,000,000 above the budget request and $4,080,000 above the House allowance.

The Committee has included $2,000,000 for matching grants to State Merchant Marine academies for the procurement of training simulators. In addition, the Committee has included bill language requiring that $8,872,000 be set aside specifically for support of these State academies. In the award of these grants, the Committee recommends that the Administrator provide priority to those State schools that already have raised necessary matching funds, such as the Maine Maritime Academy and the New York State Maritime College.

The Committee also has included bill language to allow the Maritime Administration to use proceeds from the sale or disposal of obsolete National Defense Reserve Fleet ships, for facility and training ship maintenance, modernization and repair, and fuel costs at the U.S. Merchant Marine Academy and at State Maritime academies.

READY RESERVE FORCE

Appropriations, 1991	$245,000,000
Budget estimate, 1992	225,000,000
House allowance	225,000,000
Committee recommendation	233,961,000

The Committee recommends $233,961,000 for the Ready Reserve Force [RRF], the only "National defense" account provided for by this bill. This amount is $8,961,000 above the budget request and the House allowance.

This appropriation, established in fiscal 1989, provides the full funding requested for the Ready Reserve Force, which is comprised of 96 Government-owned, U.S.-flag merchant ships, that are intended to provide sealift for U.S. Armed Forces in time of war or national emergency.

The Committee has included additional funding for exercises, repair, and manning of Ready Reserve Force ships. The Committee believes that the experience of Operation Desert Shield/Storm demonstrates the necessity to outport additional RRF ships and maintain them in a higher state of readiness. The Committee urges the administration to assign higher priority to RRF operation and maintenance requirements in the allocation of the fiscal year 1993 National Security budget (function 050). It is unrealistic to assume that the RRF will be able to meet its wartime operational readiness goals without this additional investment. The Committee believes that it will make little sense to build up to a 142-ship RRF if the fleet is a hollow force that cannot provide dependable sealift.

The Committee has included bill language that requires the acquisition of United States-flag ships except for three ships registered in Denmark that were made available during Operations Desert Shield/Storm.

CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS QUINCENTENARY JUBILEE COMMISSION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 1991	$214,000
Budget estimate, 1992	220,000
House allowance	220,000
Committee recommendation	220,000

The Committee recommends $220,000 for the activities of the Christopher Columbus Quincentenary Jubilee Commission. This amount is the same as the budget request and the House allowance.

The Christopher Columbus Quincentenary Jubilee Commission was created by Public Law 98–375 on August 8, 1984. The Commission was established for the purpose of planning, encouraging, coordinating, and conducting the commemoration of the voyages of Christopher Columbus.

COMMISSION ON AGRICULTURAL WORKERS

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 1991	$1,457,000
Budget estimate, 1992	1,448,000
House allowance	1,426,000
Committee recommendation	1,448,000

The Committee recommends $1,448,000 for the salaries and expenses of the Commission on Agricultural Workers, a decrease of $9,000 below the 1991 appropriations to date. The Committee recommendation is the same as the budget request, but $22,000 more than the House allowance.

The Commission on Agricultural Workers was established to review the impact of the legalization program and the special agricultural worker [SAW] provisions of the Immigration Reform and Control Act of 1986 on the supply of agricultural labor and the agricultural industry. The Commission is expected to report its findings and recommendations to Congress no later than November 1992.

COMMISSION ON THE BICENTENNIAL OF THE UNITED STATES CONSTITUTION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 1991	$14,973,000
Budget estimate, 1992	1,911,000
House allowance	1,882,000
Committee recommendation	1,911,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $1,911,000 to fund the necessary expenses of the Commission on the Bicentennial of the United States Constitution, a decrease of $13,062,000 below 1991 appropriations to date. The Committee recommendation is the same as the budget request, but $29,000 more than the House allowance.

The Committee recommendation is expected to cover the fiscal year 1992 expenses of the Commission. The Commission is expected to terminate on December 31, 1991.

COMMISSION ON SECURITY AND COOPERATION IN EUROPE

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 1991	$991,000
Budget estimate, 1992	1,075,000
House allowance	1,059,000
Committee recommendation	1,075,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $1,075,000 for the salaries and expenses of the Commission on Security and Cooperation in Europe. This account is classified as a domestic discretionary account under the Budget Enforcement Act, though, due to its solely international mission, this categorization makes little sense. The amount recommended is the same as the budget request and $16,000 above the House.

The Commission was established in 1976 to monitor compliance with the final act of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe with particular regard to provisions dealing with humanitarian affairs. Public Law 99–7, approved March 27, 1985, provided that the chairmanship of the Commission on Security and Cooperation in Europe shall rotate between Members appointed from the House of Representatives and Members appointed from the Senate. This legislation also permits additional staff appointments by the chairman or cochairman.

COMPETITIVENESS POLICY COUNCIL

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 1991	$750,000
Budget estimate, 1992	
House allowance	750,000
Committee recommendation	750,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $750,000. This amount is $750,000 above the budget request and the same as the House allowance.

The Competitiveness Policy Council serves to advise the Federal Government on issues of global economic competitiveness. The Council's function is to provide insight into problems hindering U.S. competitiveness in world markets and to provide advice as to how these obstacles can be overcome.

MARINE MAMMAL COMMISSION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 1991	$1,153,000
Budget estimate, 1992	1,153,000
House allowance	1,153,000
Committee recommendation	1,300,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $1,300,000. This amount is $147,000 above the budget request and the House allowance.

Years of inflation and tight budgets have eroded the Marine Mammal Commission's ability to conduct independent research. The Committee has consistently taken note of the Commission's dedication and commitment to protecting marine mammals, as well as the high quality of the Commission's internal and extramural research. The recommended increase of $147,000 is intended to restore the Marine Mammal Commission's research program.

MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR., FEDERAL HOLIDAY COMMISSION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 1991	$300,000
Budget estimate, 1992	300,000
House allowance	300,000
Committee recommendation	300,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $300,000 for the Marine Luther King, Jr., Federal Holiday Commission. This

amount is the same as the budget request and the House allowance.

This Commission was established in order to encourage appropriate ceremonies and activities throughout the United States relating to the observance of the Federal legal holiday honoring Martin Luther King, Jr., and to provide advice and assistance to Federal, State, and local governments and to private organizations with respect to the observance of such holiday.

Office of the U.S. Trade Representative

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 1991	$20,000,000
Budget estimate, 1992	20,400,000
House allowance	21,077,000
Committee recommendation	19,400,000

The Committee recommends $19,400,000 for the Office of the United States Trade Representative [USTR]. This amount is $1,000,000 below the budget request and $1,677,000 below the House allowance.

The Committee has reduced the USTR budget request by $1,000,000 reflecting overfunding provided the agency last year. In fiscal year 1991 the USTR requested and was provided appropriations of $1,500,000 for resolution of disputes related to the United States-Canada Free Trade Agreement. In fiscal year 1991 only $500,000 will be required for such trade dispute costs, leaving a balance of $1,000,000 which can be applied to funding fiscal year 1992 requirements for the USTR.

The Committee has included a general provision, section 608, which prohibits the U.S. Trade Representative from representing foreign governments for 2 years after leaving office. Under current law, a 1-year prohibition applies to all employees of the executive or legislative branches of the Government at the GS–17 level or above. A longer prohibition for the Nation's chief trade official is warranted. This prohibition applies only to representing, aiding, or advising foreign governments and foreign political parties, not foreign companies. This prohibition applies to representing a foreign entity before the U.S. Government and aiding or advising a foreign entity with the intent to influence a decision by the U.S. Government. If these criteria are not met, the prohibition does not apply. Under section 608, the penalties in the Ethics Act apply to violations; these penalties may be civil or criminal or both.

The U.S. Trade Representative is the top trade official for the U.S. Government. Since 1973, one-half of the former U.S. trade representatives have left their posts to become registered foreign agents. The Committee believes that current law should be amended to require at least 2 years before a Trade Representative can seek employment with such foreign entities.

LEGAL SERVICES CORPORATION

PAYMENT TO THE LEGAL SERVICES CORPORATION

Appropriations, 1991	$328,186,000
Budget estimate, 1992	355,000,000
House allowance	.....
Committee recommendation	350,000,000

The Committee recommends $350,000,000 for the Legal Services Corporation during fiscal year 1992. This is an increase of $21,814,000 above the 1991 enacted level and an increase of $350,000,000 above the House allowance, but a decrease of $5,000,000 below the budget request.

The Committee's recommendation for the various components of the Legal Services Corporation program follows:

Program component	*Committee recommendation*
Basic field programs	$297,860,000
Native Americans programs and components	7,877,000
Migrant programs and components	10,879,000
Special emergency funds	490,000
Law school clinics	1,234,000
Supplemental field programs	1,121,000
Regional training centers	700,000
National support	8,109,000
State support	9,298,000
Clearinghouse	970,000
CALR regional centers	573,000
Corporation management and administration	9,810,000
Board initiatives	981,000
Special contingency funds	98,000
Total	350,000,000

The Committee recommendation includes an increase of approximately 5.8 percent over fiscal year 1991 appropriated funding levels for each of the program's service components. In section 607 the Committee has again included a legislative formula governing the allocation of funds among the basic field programs. The Committee intends that the funding increases to other components be allocated pro rata to the programs funded in those categories. In recognition of the fact that seven States currently receive no money for State support, the Committee has recommended that in addition to the percentage increase, the State support line receive an additional $500,000 to fund State support in Delaware, Hawaii, Iowa, Nebraska, Missouri, South Dakota, and Kansas. The Committee intends that the Corporation shall grant to the basic field program with the largest poverty population within each said State one-seventh of the $500,000. The Committee has also included funding for special emergencies as was requested by the Corporation. This money is to be held in reserve for emergencies such as the California earthquake and Hurricane Hugo.

The appropriation recommended for Corporation management and administration includes an increase of about 11.2 percent over the fiscal year 1991 appropriated funding level and reflects the Corporation's estimate that $1,500,000 in carryover balances will be available during fiscal year 1992. The Corporation is directed to submit a report to the House and Senate Appropriations Commit-

tees regarding the source of any carryover funds and, to the extent the total amount exceeds $1,500,000, to submit a reprogramming pursuant to section 606 of this act regarding any proposed use of such excess amount.

SMALL BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION PROGRAMS

For all Small Business Administration programs, including administrative costs, grant programs, technical assistance, and credit, the Committee recommends $811,445,000. This amount is $242,758,000 above the budget request and $8,674,000 below the House allowance.

SMALL BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 1991	$274,753,000
Budget estimate, 1992	179,448,000
House allowance	221,079,000
Committee recommendation	209,731,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $209,731,000 for the Small Business Administration's "Salaries and expenses" account. The amount recommended is $30,283,000 above the budget request and $11,348,000 below the House allowance.

Under the Credit Reform Act of 1990, administrative costs associated with administering credit programs are appropriated, along with subsidy appropriations in credit program accounts. In addition to the $209,731,000 in this account, the Committee has recommended $104,410,000 in the "Business Loans Program" account and $78,000,000 in the "Disaster Loan Program" account for administrative costs. Thus, the Committee has recommended a total of $392,141,000 for programs and functions that were previously provided in the "Salaries and expenses" account.

The Committee has restored the $3,244,000 base and GSA rental payments reduction proposed by the House.

The Committee has included bill language earmarking $3,100,000 for the Service Corps of Retired Executives [SCORE]. This represents an increase of $333,000 above the budget request and $375,000 above the House allowance. The Committee believes that the SCORE program provides an effective and inexpensive way to provide technical assistance.

The Committee recommends deletion of House bill language that prohibits the SBA from proposing user fees for management assistance. The Minority Business Development Agency currently assesses nominal fees and believes that, in addition to defraying the Federal cost of technical assistance, these charges eliminate applicants that are not serious about starting a new business. The Committee believes that some fee proposals may have merit and has required that no fee proposal may be implemented without the approval of the House and Senate Appropriations Committees pursuant to standard reprogramming procedures.

The Committee recommends $500,000 for a demonstration grant to the University of Arkansas at Little Rock to test the feasibility of a joint venture between the university's College of Engineering

Technology and the Arkansas Small Business Development Center. The program will focus on efforts to increase the technical skills and capabilities of small businesses in the economically depressed Mississippi delta region, which is an area of longstanding interest to the Committee. In order to implement the goals of the demonstration program, the university may elect to enter into subcontracting arrangements with other academic institutions in the region.

The Committee recommendation includes $100,000 for the EXCEL Program in New Jersey sponsored by the New Jersey Association of Women Business Owners. This management and training and technical assistance program is for women entrepreneurs who are starting a business and experienced women business owners who wish to expand their knowledge and skills.

The Committee has included $4,000,000 for the third year of funding for the St. Norbert College International Center in DePere, WI. The St. Norbert project is intended to serve as a model for rural economic development with particular emphasis on partnership programs linking higher education and the small business community. It is designed to help expand jobs and increase investments in the rural northern tier areas of Wisconsin.

The Committee is also recommending bill language to provide $1,000,000 for the Federal share of support for the New York Public Library's new science, industry, and business library [SIBL]. SIBL will provide greatly expanded access for startup entrepreneurs and small business men and women to a state-of-the-art collection of science and business resources.

The Committee recommends $1,000,000 for the Community College Association of Technology Transfer program which was authorized in the Small Business Administration Reauthorization and Amendments Act of 1990.

The Committee is recommending bill language to provide $1,000,000 to the New Hampshire Department of Resources and Economic Development for a pilot program to establish a trade development center and to provide for other trade related activities to promote small business exports. The purpose of the grant is to provide for the equipment, first-year operations, and other expenses of such a center, with the expectation that the continuing operations of the facility will be a State responsibility.

The Committee has recommended $55,750,000 for the Small Business Development Center program. This amount is $25,750,000 above the budget request and $5,750,000 below the House allowance. The Committee requests the Small Business Administration to review the indirect costs charged by States and other entities in administering the SBDC program. The Committee has heard reports of as much as 20 percent of SBDC grants being diverted from the centers that they are intended for. The Committee would appreciate submission of a report that specifies and compares the indirect charges for each SBDC by November 1, 1991, and describes the purposes these indirect charges were used for.

The Committee expects SBA to maintain current personnel levels at the Clarksburg and Charleston, WV, offices.

Funding comparisons are displayed in the following table:

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SALARIES AND EXPENSES

	Budget request	House allowance	Committee recommendation
Base without adjustments	$118,804,000	$118,804,000	$118,804,000
Base reduction		−3,244,000	
SBDC Program	30,000,000	61,500,000	55,750,000
7(j) Program	9,500,000	8,600,000	8,600,000
SCORE Program	2,767,000	2,725,000	3,100,000
SBI Program	2,990,000	2,945,000	2,990,000
Women's outreach	4,000,000	1,970,000	2,000,000
Veterans' outreach	459,000	452,000	459,000
International trade outreach	493,000	486,000	493,000
Advocacy research and data	1,663,000	1,638,000	1,663,000
PASS	1,179,000	1,161,000	1,179,000
Women's council	493,000	486,000	493,000
Minority Commission	600,000	591,000	600,000
St. Norbert's University			4,000,000
Arkansas high-tech extension			500,000
Science, industry, and business library			1,000,000
EXCEL program for New Jersey			100,000
Microloan technical assistance			3,000,000
Space/SLUC		−2,300,000	
New initiatives		9,084,000	
SBDC technical assistance		1,182,000	
Natural resouces/trees		14,775,000	
New Hampshire trade development			1,000,000
Clean Air Act		500,000	
CCAT			1,000,000
SBDC central Europe		985,000	
DLM/DLS		2,159,000	
Vulnerability studies	1,000,000		1,000,000
National automated tracking system	1,500,000		1,500,000
Credit reform	500,000		500,000
CFO initiatives	600,000		600,000
Financial systems upgrade	500,000		500,000
Economic empowerment	1,400,000		
Skills training	1,000,000		900,000
Other administrative initiatives		−3,420,000	−2,000,000
Total, salaries and expenses account	179,448,000	221,079,000	209,731,000

OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR GENERAL

Appropriations, 1991	$9,000,000
Budget estimate, 1992	13,464,000
House allowance	9,757,000
Committee recommendation	11,000,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $11,000,000 for the Office of the SBA Inspector General. This amount is $2,464,000 below the budget request and $1,243,000 above the House allowance.

BUSINESS LOANS PROGRAM ACCOUNT

Appropriations, 1991	
Budget estimate, 1992	$161,620,000
House allowance	374,759,000
Committee recommendation	376,559,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $376,559,000 for credit subsidies and administrative costs in the new "Business

Loans Program" account. This amount is $214,939,000 above the budget request and $1,800,000 above the House allowance.

The recommended level includes $104,410,000 for administrative costs and $272,149,000 for credit subsidies.

The "Business Loans Program" account is recommended to conform to the Credit Reform Act of 1990 which requires appropriations for the subsidy value of loan guarantees and direct loans. The recommendation supports $84,935,000 in direct loans and it is estimated that it will support at least $4,202,000,000 in guaranteed loans (gross guaranteed loans of $4,819,000,000).

The Committee has accepted the credit level recommendations proposed by the House for both direct and guaranteed loans. In addition, the Committee recommends $1,800,000 for credit subsidy appropriations to finance $15,000,000 in direct loans for a new SBA Micro-Loan Demonstration Program. Additionally, $3,000,000 is included for technical assistance for this program under the SBA "Salaries and expenses" appropriation. Under the Micro-Loan Demonstration Program, SBA will make direct loans at the Treasury's cost of money to nonprofit intermediaries for microloan demonstration projects in 15 States, including Arkansas, Illinois, Iowa, Minnesota, New York, North Carolina, South Carolina, and others to be selected by the agency. The intermediaries will establish microloan revolving funds for the purpose of providing small loans to entrepreneurs to establish or expand their small businesses. As part of each demonstration project, intermediaries must provide a matching contribution equal to 10 percent of the loan amount in order to receive a grant equal to 20 percent of the amount of the loan to provide marketing, management, and technical assistance to the small business borrowers.

For fiscal year 1992, eligible intermediaries will receive no more than $750,000 in loans (excluding grants) from SBA and must provide a matching contribution equal to 15 percent of the loan. Individual States shall receive not more than $1,000,000 in loans in each of the 15 States. Intermediaries will provide loans of not more than $15,000, and each intermediary shall strive to maintain an average loan size of not more than $5,000 in its microloan portfolio.

The Committee is concerned about continued efficient functioning of the secondary markets for SBA-guaranteed loans and debentures. Strong, viable secondary markets for these securities are crucial in facilitating the flow of capital to small businesses and in ensuring that investors in these securities receive prompt payment from small business borrowers.

To promote the continued orderly functioning of the secondary markets in SBA securities, the Committee recommends the Administrator take appropriate steps to promote market stability, including continuation of existing market management functions, as appropriate. Present contractual relationships should be reviewed in light of previous experience and should be continued if the Administrator determines that these arrangements are in the best interest of small business. SBA should consider continuing these current management arrangements through the procedures authorized under 41 U.S.C. 253(c)(7) to accomplish this purpose.

DISASTER LOANS PROGRAM ACCOUNT

Appropriations, 1991	.....
Budget estimate, 1992	$199,555,000
House allowance	191,743,000
Committee recommendation	199,555,000

The Committee recommends $199,555,000 for the SBA "Disaster Loans Program" account. This amount is the same as the budget request and $6,642,000 above the House allowance.

The recommended level includes $78,000,000 for administrative costs and $121,555,000 for credit subsidies.

The "Disaster Loans Program" account is recommended to conform to the Credit Reform Act of 1990 which requires appropriations for the subsidy value of loan guarantees and direct loans. The recommendation supports $365,000,000 for disaster loans, which is the historical average for disaster loan requirements. The budget level would support $291,760,000 and the House allowance $344,750,000 in disaster loans.

The Committee has been concerned for quite some time over the impact that credit reform could have on the SBA Disaster Loan Program. This program is far too important to allow it to be crippled due to the technicalities of the Credit Reform Act of 1990. Americans who suffer damages due to such natural disasters as hurricanes, tornadoes, and floods must not be refused immediate assistance because disaster credit appropriations have been depleted and balances in the disaster loan revolving fund were liquidated by credit reform.

The Committee is, therefore, extremely pleased with the administration's commitment to seek emergency appropriations for the SBA "Disaster Loan Program" account should funds be required above the $121,555,000 provided for credit in this appropriation. The administration's statement included on page 10 of the "Report on Costs of Domestic and International Emergencies and on the Threats Posed by the Kuwaiti Oil Fires" will go a long way toward making credit reform work.

SURETY BOND GUARANTEES REVOLVING FUND

Appropriations, 1991	$10,200,000
Budget estimate, 1992	14,600,000
House allowance	14,381,000
Committee recommendation	14,600,000

The Committee has approved $14,600,000 for additional capital for the surety bond guarantees revolving fund for fiscal year 1992. The amount recommended is the same as the budget request and $219,000 above the House allowance.

The additional capital provided to the fund will provide for the continuing expenses of the fund, including payments of claims resulting from defaulted bonds guaranteed in prior years.

POLLUTION CONTROL EQUIPMENT CONTRACT GUARANTEE FUND

Appropriations, 1991	$13,000,000
Budget estimate, 1992	.....
House allowance	8,400,000
Committee recommendation	.....

The Committee recommends no appropriations for the pollution control equipment contract guarantee fund. The amount recommended is consistent with the budget request and $8,400,000 below the House allowance. This account now has permanent indefinite borrowing authority from Treasury and does not require discretionary appropriations.

SBA GENERAL PROVISION

The Committee has included several bill language changes in section 610 at the request of the Senate Small Business Committee. Subsection (a) amends the Small Business Act to provide authority for loans made under the administration's 502 Development Company Program to be pooled with SBA's 7(a) guaranteed loans for sale in the secondary market. Subsection (b) amends the Small Business Act to permit the SBA to charge the same guarantee fee (2 percent) for 502 development company loans as it does for 7(a) guaranteed loans. Subsection (c) extends for 1 year the effective date of a $35,000,000 cap on leverage of commonly controlled small business investment companies [SBIC's] imposed by the Small Business Administration Reauthorization and Amendments Act of 1990. This extension will allow the Congress to complete a major review and overhaul of the SBIC program before the new limitation becomes effective.

Subsection (d) would clarify the Small Business Development Center Technical Assistance Program which was established in 1990 providing the Small Business Development Center [SBDC] Program with much-needed flexibility in the operation of the program.

Along with providing the resources for small businesses to have access to technical experts and online computerized information, it is also important for the Small Business Development Center Technical Assistance Program to assist small firms in analyzing the opportunities new technology presents. Firms with the latest technological information should receive assistance from SBDC's in the areas of business planning, market research, and financial packaging.

Duplicative language pertaining to this same program was included in last year's Small Business Administration reauthorization bill (Public Law 101-574). This language has caused confusion with the program and has been deleted in subsection (e).

Subsection (f) provides a technical correction to restore the ability of the Small Business Administration [SBA] to cosponsor training events and projects for small businesses. SBA's cosponsorship authority expired March 31, 1991. This correction renews SBA's authority and would extend it indefinitely.

Cosponsorships are conducted to provide entrepreneurs with resources, information, and advice not available within the Government alone. Cosponsored events are using, on average, six private dollars for every one Federal dollar. Concerns voiced in the past about the need to have better oversight of the SBA cosponsorship process have been addressed by the Agency's new standard operating procedures [SOP].

TITLE V—THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE

The Committee recommends a total of $3,758,781,000 for fiscal year 1992 for the Department of State. This amount is $488,194,000 more than was appropriated in fiscal year 1991. The amount recommended is $425,332,000 below the budget request and $32,498,000 below the House allowance. The reductions to the Department's requests stem from: (1) the budgetary treatment of $372,220,000 in advance appropriations in arrearage payments to international organizations; and, (2) program reductions proposed in the "Salaries and expenses" appropriation.

CONGRESSIONAL RELATIONS

The House bill includes language that would limit the Department of State Office of Congressional Relations to funding of $500,000. The budget requests $3,726,000 and 35 positions for this activity in fiscal year 1992.

Over the years, the Committee has enjoyed a direct working relationship with the Office of the Under Secretary for Management for all issues under the jurisdiction of the Commerce, Justice, and State, the Judiciary and Related Agencies Subcommittee. In recent years, however, the State Department has determined that in some areas its Office of Congressional Relations must take the lead, rather than the Under Secretary for Management. This is the only Department or agency under this subcommittee's jurisdiction that does not allow its financial management officers to carry on all aspects of congressional liaison.

The Department's position would not be a problem if the Office of Congressional Relations was responsive. However, it has not been.

The action taken by the House is extreme, but serves to demonstrate that the current relationship between the Committee and the State Department Office of Congressional Relations is serving neither the Secretary's nor the Committee's interest. Nevertheless, the Committee cannot concur with the House language which would impair the Department's ability to serve Senate Members that do not serve on the Appropriations Committee. However, the Committee also cannot allow the current situation to continue.

The Committee will watch to see if the Office of Congressional Relations of the Department of State can, indeed, improve its responsiveness to Committee requirements. Absent a significant improvement, the Committee will consider adopting the legislative liaison procedure used for almost 20 years by the Department of Defense and the House and Senate Defense Appropriations Subcommittees. This organizational relationship was developed at the direction of former House Appropriations Committee Chairman George Mahon to address a similar problem. The Secretary of De-

fense conducts all aspects of legislative liaison with the Appropriations Committees through the Department of Defense Comptroller. This includes Secretarial relations with the Committee—including appearances at hearings, testimony, and policy and program briefings. The Committee has found this arrangement to be responsive and productive.

ADMINISTRATION OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

(INCLUDES TRANSFER)

Appropriations, 1991	$1,899,717,000
Budget estimate, 1992	2,049,572,000
House allowance	2,021,835,000
Committee recommendation	2,007,246,000
By transfer	(8,000,000)

The Committee recommends $2,007,246,000 for the State Department "Salaries and expenses" account. This amount is $106,701,000 above fiscal year 1991, and $42,326,000 below the budget request and $14,412,000 below the House. When taking into consideration the transfer of $8,000,000 from the "Acquisition and maintenance of buildings abroad" account, the recommendation is $6,412,000 below the House allowance.

This appropriation provides the funds necessary for the formulation and execution of the foreign policy of the United States, including the conduct of diplomatic and consular relations with foreign countries, diplomatic relations with international organizations, and related activities.

BUREAU OF OCEANS AND INTERNATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL AND SCIENTIFIC AFFAIRS

The Committee recommends bill language providing $10,000,000 for the Bureau of Oceans and International Environmental and Scientific Affairs for grants, contracts, and other activities to conduct research and promote international cooperation. In recognition of the international character of these issues, the Committee believes that the Department of State should enhance its activities in such international issues as climate and global change, Antarctic protection, ozone depletion, and marine resources. It is intended that the Assistant Secretary for Oceans and International Environmental and Scientific Affairs establish an interagency scientific panel to establish a research agenda, evaluate research proposals, and provide funding recommendations. The Assistant Secretary should provide the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations with a quarterly report on this program.

IMMIGRATION PREINSPECTION

The Committee is aware of the benefits that have been derived from preinspection. These benefits include the expeditious processing of international travelers to the United States and significant cost savings to the INS through the reduction of detention, court proceedings, and potential removal costs that are associated with

exclusion cases once an alien is physically present in the United States.

The Committee understands that during the 4-month preinspection test in London, 433 inadmissable passengers were intercepted. Ninety-two of these were found to be in possession of altered or counterfeit documentation. Had they been processed within the United States, the costs associated with their detention, court proceedings, and removal is estimated to have been approximately $1,500,000. Accordingly, the Committee directs the Department of State and the INS to establish London as a permanent preinspection site and to test the feasibility of establishing other preinspection sites with a view toward the rapid implementation of this program where warranted.

HEALTH CARE PAYMENTS

The Committee has included bill language at the Department's request to permit the transfer of up to $6,000,000 to the working capital fund for the purpose of providing payment of medical expenses. This action is intended to correct procedural weaknesses, as identified by the inspector general, in the accounting for medical expenses by the Department.

FUNDING ADJUSTMENTS

The Committee has not concurred with the funding adjustments recommended by the House. The Committee instead recommends reductions for the following activities and programs: (1) contractor assistance and advisory services (−$4,124,000); (2) foreign national pay raise increases (−$12,202,000); (3) equipment procurement delays (−$5,000,000); and (4) DOSTN procurement (−$30,000,000). The Committee also has added $17,000,000 for overseas operational costs unrelated to foreign national pay.

Foreign national pay raise increases.—Pay raises for U.S. civilian workers in the United States and overseas are held to a governmentwide rate. In fiscal year 1992, the pay raise estimated in the President's budget is 4.2 percent. Current law provides that these pay adjustments are supposed to be based on detailed comparability surveys. However, due to budgetary pressures, the administration consistently requests pay raise levels far below the amounts resulting from the prevailing wage surveys. This is not the case for foreign national employees of the State Department. At overseas posts the State Department conducts comparability surveys of the highest paid foreign industries. Further, the State Department does not link foreign national pay in any manner to the pay levels provided by the host nation to its own employees. To the contrary, the State Department often excludes the host nation government civil service pay from its comparability surveys. Thus, the State Department, like other Federal agencies, holds down pay increases for U.S. citizen employees but provides large pay increases to its foreign national work force.

The Committee considered, but has not included bill language, as currently applies to the Department of Defense, that limits foreign national pay raises to the level provided U.S. citizens or the level provided by the host nation to its own employees. However, the

Committee believes that these overseas pay increases should be absorbed and offset against other departmental programs. The Committee believes that this action may provide an incentive for the Department to review and reform its foreign national pay raise procedures.

DOSTN.—The Committee recommends no additional appropriations for the proposed Department of State telecommunications network [DOSTN]. Further, the Committee recommends that the $15,000,000 in prior year DOSTN funding (that will expire on September 30, 1991) be applied to meeting requirements identified in the Department's fiscal year 1991 salaries and expenses reprogramming. These funds should be used to restore staffing and operations at overseas posts such as Geneva, Switzerland, and Guadalajara, Mexico.

DOSTN is a proposed worldwide telecommunications system designed to provide the State Department with all means of communication—voice, cables, and even video-teleconferencing. The program is based on leasing circuits and service rather than procuring Government equipment. The program appears to request contractors to determine requirements for the Department rather than the more traditional method of determining firm requirements and soliciting bids. The total program will cost a minimum of $350,000,000, and the Committee believes costs could run much higher.

In its fiscal year 1991 report, the Committee expressed several reservations concerning the DOSTN program and reduced funding accordingly. In the fiscal year 1991 conference report, $30,000,000 was provided for DOSTN, but the State Department was directed to prepare a report that answered several issues regarding DOSTN: (1) the extent to which Government owned communications capabilities can meet DOSTN requirements; (2) the current 1990 mix of Government-owned and leased data and voice communications services at each major diplomatic facility abroad; (3) the requirements that have been identified to improve such services in the future; (4) the current diplomatic telecommunications service plan for meeting such requirements through Government-owned and leased services; and (5) the extent to which Government-owned and DOSTN leased services will be interoperable. The Committee further included bill language that the DOSTN contract award and funding could proceed only upon the submission and approval of a reprogramming.

The State Department report did not address, in any level of detail, the requirements specified by the conferees. The Department has resisted attempts to investigate the very issues raised in last year's report. Finally, a reprogramming was never submitted to the House and Senate Appropriations Committees and the Department has continued to move toward a contract award.

The Committee believes that the Department of State may need to upgrade some of its telecommunications capabilities in the future. However, there is no compelling reason to proceed with the DOSTN at this time. Certainly, there is no reason to go forward without an indepth and impartial review of requirements and current capabilities. Accordingly, the Committee has requested the Senate Intelligence Committee to convene a blue-ribbon panel to

review the degree to which existing Government systems make DOSTN unnecessary, or would significantly change the requirements for the system.

OFFICE OF MUNITIONS CONTROL—REGISTRATION FEES

For fiscal 1992, the Committee recommends $700,000 in the use of registration fees to permit the hiring of contract help to fix temporary processing bottlenecks and effect the loading of critical historical information into the new ADP system. This is the same as the budget request and $177,000 above the House allowance.

OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR GENERAL

Appropriations, 1991	$21,840,000
Budget estimate, 1992	23,928,000
House allowance	23,037,000
Committee recommendation	23,037,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $23,037,000 for the Office of the Inspector General. This is the same as the House allowance and $891,000 below the budget request.

REPRESENTATION ALLOWANCES

Appropriations, 1991	$4,600,000
Budget estimate, 1992	4,802,000
House allowance	4,802,000
Committee recommendation	4,802,000

The Committee recommends the full $4,802,000 requested for representation allowances. The amount recommended is the same as the appropriation for 1990 and the House allowance.

Representation allowances provide partial reimbursement to Ambassadors, principal officers, and other foreign service officers for costs incurred for official entertainment. Official entertainment helps to establish and maintain close personal contacts abroad with local government officials and with influential members of the local community. Representation allowances are authorized by section 905 of the Foreign Service Act of 1980.

PROTECTION OF FOREIGN MISSIONS AND OFFICIALS

Appropriations, 1991	$9,100,000
Budget estimate, 1992	9,464,000
House allowance	9,464,000
Committee recommendation	11,464,000

The Committee recommends $11,464,000 for the "Protection of foreign missions and officials" account. The recommendation is $2,000,000 above the budget estimate and the House allowance.

This appropriation funds two programs. The first is to reimburse the city of New York for protection of foreign missions and officials accredited to the United Nations and other international organizations located there. The second, originally authorized by the Foreign Missions Act of 1982, provides for the protection in extraordinary circumstances of foreign missions and officials accredited to the United States. The protection must be authorized by the Secretary of State and can be provided directly, by contract or through State or local authorities.

The Committee recommended increase in the "Protection of Foreign Missions and Officials" account is for New York City. The funds in this account shall be available to reimburse the city for eligible current and past unreimbursed claims. The Committee notes that in 1990 alone the city was not reimbursed for approximately $2,000,000 in reimbursement claims related to the visit of Soviet President Mikail Gorbachev solely on the basis that no funds were available in this account.

MOSCOW EMBASSY RECONSTRUCTION AND SECURITY

The Committee recommends $130,000,000 for a new appropriation account, "Moscow Embassy reconstruction and security." The budget request and the House allowance provide $130,000,000 in acquisition of maintenance of buildings abroad for the Moscow project. Both the budget and House bill would allow the Department of State to proceed with its "Top Hat" proposal which leaves much of the compromised Moscow chancery building intact.

The Committee recommendation provides funding only for the full reconstruction or "tear down and rebuild" of the unfinished, chancery building in Moscow, U.S.S.R. Due to lax security measures and construction oversight, this building was built by Soviet labor which permeated it with Soviet intelligence devices.

The Committee has considered the State Department's partial teardown and reconstruct proposal called "Top Hat." The Committee does not believe that this proposal will provide for the security of ongoing and future U.S. Embassy operations. Similar proposals were rejected following in-depth reviews by both the Reagan administration in October 1988, and the Bush administration in December 1989. Further, the "Top Hat" proposal would, under the most optimistic assumptions, still require 5 years to complete, or only a few months less than total reconstruction.

The Committee believes that if there is one overseas location where the United States must ensure security, it is in the capital of the Soviet Union. The Committee believes that a solution to the Moscow Embassy space requirements must be pursued, but it must be one that best provides for secure operations. The Committee also believes that American taxpayers should not be expected to pay for the full cost of recovering from Soviet espionage. In light of all these considerations, the Committee recommends the following bill language:

MOSCOW EMBASSY RECONSTRUCTION AND SECURITY

For the cost of deconstruction of the partially constructed new chancery of the United States Embassy in Moscow to the basement level and reconstruction of the new chancery on the same site and for the procurement of equipment and other services necessary to provide for a secure chancery free of Soviet intelligence penetration, $130,000,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That the Secretary of State shall seek reimbursement from the Soviet Union of the full costs incurred by the United States as a result of the intelligence activities of the Soviet

Union directed at the new United States Embassy in Moscow.

ACQUISITION AND MAINTENANCE OF BUILDINGS ABROAD

Appropriations, 1991	$227,656,000
Budget estimate, 1992	570,000,000
House allowance	552,594,000
Committee recommendation	430,000,000

The Committee recommends $430,000,000 for the "Acquisition and maintenance of buildings abroad" account. As noted above, $130,000,000 requested for the Moscow Embassy is provided for through a separate appropriation. The recommended amount is $202,344,000 above fiscal year 1991 appropriations, $140,000,000 below the budget request, and $122,594,000 below the House allowance.

Funds in this appropriation are used for the construction or acquisition and maintenance of office space and support facilities for the U.S. foreign affairs agencies, as well as living quarters for American staff at diplomatic and consular posts where housing problems exist.

The Committee recommends transfers of $24,000,000 to U.S. Information Agency salaries and expenses, the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, and State Department salaries and expenses to meet high priority program requirements.

EMERGENCIES IN THE DIPLOMATIC AND CONSULAR SERVICE

Appropriations, 1991	$13,438,000
Budget estimate, 1992	8,000,000
House allowance	7,000,000
Committee recommendation	8,000,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $8,000,000 for emergencies in the Diplomatic and Consular Service. This is the same as the budget request and $1,000,000 above the House allowance.

This appropriation is required for the Secretary of State to meet unforeseen emergencies arising in the Diplomatic and Consular Service. These funds provide for relief and repatriation loans for destitute American citizens abroad and are available for other emergencies in the Department of State.

REPATRIATION LOANS PROGRAM ACCOUNT

Appropriations, 1991	
Budget estimate, 1992	$74,000
House allowance	219,000
Committee recommendation	219,000

The Committee recommends $219,000 for the "Repatriation loans program" account. This amount is $145,000 above the budget request and the same as the House allowance. This new account is recommended to conform to the Credit Reform Act of 1990 which requires appropriations for the subsidy value of loan guarantees and direct loans.

PAYMENT TO THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE IN TAIWAN

Appropriations, 1991	$11,752,000
Budget estimate, 1992	13,784,000
House allowance	13,334,000
Committee recommendation	13,784,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $13,784,000, the full amount authorized for payment to the American Institute in Taiwan. The amount recommended is the same as the budget request and $450,000 more than the House allowance.

The Taiwan Relations Act (Public Law 96–8) requires that programs involving Taiwan be carried out by or through the American Institute in Taiwan, and authorizes funds to be appropriated to the Secretary of State to carry out the provisions of the act. The Institute administers programs in the areas of economic and commercial services, cultural affairs, travel services, general affairs, and logistics. The Department of State contracts with the American Institute in Taiwan to carry out these activities.

PAYMENTS TO THE FOREIGN SERVICE RETIREMENT AND DISABILITY FUND

Appropriations, 1991	$108,576,000
Budget estimate, 1992	112,983,000
House allowance	112,983,000
Committee recommendation	112,983,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $112,983,000 for payments to the foreign service retirement and disability fund. This is the same as the budget request and the House allowance.

The amount recommended represents the cost of maintaining the old retirement system for those employees declining to switch to the new system as well as the amortization of previous unfunded liabilities that will continue to be funded by this separate appropriation. This separate payment is authorized by section 821 of the Foreign Service Act of 1980 (Public Law 96–465). This provision authorizes an appropriation to the fund, in 30 equal annual installments, of the amount required for the unfunded liability created by new or liberalized benefits, new groups of beneficiaries, or increased salaries on which benefits are computed.

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS AND CONFERENCES

CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

Appropriations, 1991	$787,605,000
Budget estimate, 1992	1,120,541,000
House allowance	886,774,000
Committee recommendation	842,384,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $842,384,000 for contributions to international organizations. This amount is $54,779,000 above fiscal year 1991, but $278,157,000 below the budget estimate, and $24,390,000 below the House allowance. The recommendation fully funds annual requirements and 1992 arrearage payments. The recommendation does not provide for advance appropriations as requested by the budget, or restoration of 1991 borrowings from arrearages included in the House allowance.

The Committee is recommending bill language to help improve staffing at the United Nations and other specialized agencies. A number of the largest international organizations have developed geographic distribution formulas as a guide to hiring personnel from specific countries. As the largest contributor to most organizations, the United States should be assigned a high percentage of jobs in these organizations. Unfortunately the employment of American professional staff members meets the geographic distribution formula in only two international organizations—the United Nations and the World Health Organization. In many cases little or no progress has been made in the past 10 years in increasing American employment.

The recommended bill language would require a certification by the Secretary of State that an organization was making progress in increasing American staffing, or that it met its geographic distribution formula for the employment of Americans, before arrearage payments could be made. The provision would apply only to those organizations with a geographic distribution formula in effect on January 1, 1991. These organizations include the United Nations, the Food and Agriculture Organization [FAO], the International Civil Aviation Organization [ICAO], the International Labor Organization [ILO], the United Nations Industrial Development Organization [UNIDO], the World Health Organization [WHO], the World Intellectual Property Organization [WIPO], and the International Atomic Energy Agency [IAEA]. The following chart displays the calendar year 1990 status of American staffing at those international organizations not in compliance with their own geographic distribution formulas:

Organization	Percentage of U.S. contribution to assessed budgets	Posts subject to geographic distribution		U.S. desirable range	Number of Americans in posts subject to geographic distribution
		Authorized	Filled		
Food and Agriculture Organization	25.00	NA	912	155–206	85
International Civil Aviation Organization	25.00	303	229	50	17
International Labor Organization	25.00	NA	660	105–140	61
United Nations Industrial Development Organization	25.00	NA	358	49–66	40
World Intellectual Property Organization	5.48	NA	98	[1] 6–8	4
International Atomic Energy Agency	25.00	689	622	129–215	99

[1] Desirable range is for North America. Canada has one national employed.

CONTRIBUTIONS FOR INTERNATIONAL PEACEKEEPING ACTIVITIES

Appropriations, 1991	$115,000,000
Budget estimate, 1992	201,292,000
House allowance	108,856,000
Committee recommendation	107,229,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $107,229,000 for contributions for international peacekeeping operations. This amount is $94,063,000 below the budget request and $1,627,000 below the House allowance. The recommendation fully funds annual requirements and 1992 arrearage payments. The Committee recommendation does not provide advance appropriations as re-

quested by the budget. It also does not provide $1,627,000 in additional arrearage payments as proposed by the House.

INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCES AND CONTINGENCIES

Appropriations, 1991	$7,300,000
Budget estimate, 1992	5,500,000
House allowance	5,500,000
Committee recommendation	5,500,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $5,500,000 for international conferences and contingencies. This is the same as the budget request and the House allowance.

This appropriation finances U.S. participation in multilateral intergovernmental conferences and contributions to new or provisional international organizations. The basic objective of this activity is to assure that the United States is represented at international conferences by effective and efficient delegations formed to attain U.S. policy objectives. The principal expense of international conference participation in the U.S. share of administrative costs borne by the host country. This appropriation also provides partial funding for travel, per diem, and support costs of the U.S. delegations and administrative costs when the United States serves as host for international conferences.

INTERNATIONAL COMMISSIONS

INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY AND WATER COMMISSIONS, UNITED STATES AND MEXICO

Appropriations, 1991	$20,500,000
Budget estimate, 1992	21,425,000
House allowance	21,677,000
Committee recommendation	21,425,000

The Committee recommends appropriations of $21,425,000 for the salaries and expenses and construction appropriations of the International Boundary and Water Commission [IBWC]. This amount is the same as the budget request and $252,000 less than the House allowance. The Committee's recommendation for salaries and expenses is $10,900,000, which is the same as the budget request, and $500,000 less than the House allowance. The Committee's recommendation for the "Construction" account is $10,525,000, which is the same as the budget request, and $248,000 above the House allowance.

The International Boundary and Water Commission is responsible, through a series of treaties between the United States and Mexico, for exercising the rights and obligations the two governments have assumed for the solution of boundary problems requiring joint engineering action. The principal actions in which the IBWC is engaged are: distribution between the two countries of international river waters; international flood control operations; joint conservation and improvement of international river water quality; solution of border sanitation problems; development of hydroelectric energy; maintenance of the river boundary; and demarcation of the land boundary. The activities performed by the U.S. section are related to U.S. treaty obligations, general policy deter-

minations by the President and the Secretary of State, and authorities granted by Congress.

The construction appropriation provides for joint construction projects of the two countries primarily in the areas of sanitation, flood control, and annual flow. The program provides for activities specified by treaty, including joint construction of dams required for the conservation, storage, and regulation of annual water flow, flood control, and other works on the Rio Grande, Colorado, and Tijuana Rivers, preferential attention to border sanitation projects, and construction of works to avoid future disputes.

AMERICAN SECTIONS, INTERNATIONAL COMMISSIONS

Appropriations, 1991	$4,400,000
Budget estimate, 1992	4,500,000
House allowance	4,500,000
Committee recommendation	4,500,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $4,500,000. This amount is the same as the budget request and the House allowance.

This appropriation provides funds for the U.S. share of expenses of the International Boundary Commission and the International Joint Commission. The International Boundary Commission maintains the physical boundary between the United States and Canada by surveying, inspecting, and clearing the boundary and replacing or repairing markers as needed. In addition, the International Joint Commission regulates and conducts investigations of boundary waters for the regulation of levels and flows of water, pollution abatement and water quality control, and such other related matters referred by the Governments of the United States and Canada and of mutual concern to both countries.

INTERNATIONAL FISHERIES COMMISSIONS

Appropriations, 1991	$12,247,000
Budget estimate, 1992	12,147,000
House allowance	12,647,000
Committee recommendation	14,758,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $14,758,000 for international fisheries commissions. The recommendation is $2,611,000 above the budget request and $2,111,000 above the House allowance.

This appropriation funds the U.S. share of expenses of 13 bilateral and multilateral international fishing organizations established by treaties, the International Council for the Exploration of the Sea, and expenses of the U.S. commissioners.

The recommendation provides $8,338,000 for the Great Lakes Fishery Commission (including enhanced funding of $2,000,000 for sea lamprey control), $2,000,000 for the Pacific Salmon Commission, and $75,000 for the North Pacific Marine Sciences Organization.

OTHER

U.S. BILATERAL SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AGREEMENTS

Appropriations, 1991	$5,000,000
Budget estimate, 1992	4,500,000
House allowance	4,500,000
Committee recommendation	4,500,000

The Committee recommends $4,500,000 for the United States bilateral science and technology agreements with Yugoslavia, Poland, and Hungary. The amount recommended is $500,000 less than the budget request and the same as the House allowance.

PAYMENT TO THE ASIA FOUNDATION

Appropriations, 1991	$13,978,000
Budget estimate, 1992	15,367,000
House allowance	16,000,000
Committee recommendation	16,000,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $16,000,000 for payment to the Asia Foundation. The amount recommended is $2,022,000 above 1991, $633,000 above the budget request, and the same as the House allowance.

SOVIET-EAST EUROPEAN RESEARCH AND TRAINING

Appropriations, 1991	$4,600,000
Budget estimate, 1992	4,784,000
House allowance	4,784,000
Committee recommendation	

The Committee recommends no appropriation for this activity. The recommendation is $4,784,000 below the budget request and the House allowance. The Committee assumes that this program will be funded in the Fiscal Year 1992 Foreign Operations, Export Financing, and Related Programs Appropriations Act. In 1991, the Foreign Operations Appropriations Act provided additional funding for this program and the fiscal year 1992 House allowance for the Foreign Operations appropriations bill contains $5,000,000. Given the constraints on the overall international affairs budget, the Committee does not believe that this program need be funded in both bills.

FISHERMEN'S PROTECTIVE FUND

Appropriations, 1991	$500,000
Budget estimate, 1992	250,000
House allowance	250,000
Committee recommendation	250,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $250,000 for the fishermen's protective fund. This amount is the same as the budget request and the House allowance.

Under the Fishermen's Protective Act of 1967, as amended by Public Law 98-64, the fishermen's protective fund provides reimbursement to owners of U.S. vessels seized by foreign governments for the cost of securing release of the vessel and crew. The fund provides reimbursement for any direct charges, such as fines, li-

cense fees, registration fees, et cetera, incurred by the owner in order to secure release of the crew and vessel.

General Provisions—Department of State

The Committee has inserted two new general provisions in the bill pertaining to the Department of State.

Arab league boycott of Israel.—For over 40 years the Arab league has maintained a comprehensive economic boycott of Israel and companies doing business with Israel. The boycott started as a primary boycott against Israel in the 1950's and was expanded into a secondary boycott which prohibited non-Arab third parties anywhere in the world from trading with Israel at the risk of economic retaliation. The league then expanded the boycott to include companies that dealt with blacklisted companies. The Committee is extremely concerned about reports it has received that the boycott has been extended to include subcontracts to American companies owned by individuals of the Jewish faith. The Committee notes that, regrettably, several of its coalition partners in the Persian Gulf war have been among the most ardent supporters of the boycott.

The Committee believes that this boycott has been tolerated for far too long. It is time for the State Department to stand up to the boycott and take a leadership role in opposing it. The Committee-recommended language prohibits the State Department from entering into contracts with foreign or United States companies that comply with the Arab boycott of Israel or that discriminate in the award of subcontracts on the basis of religion. It will require the State Department to use antiboycott certification procedures that are similar to those used by the Arab league to enforce the boycott.

Israel only official passports.—The Committee has included a provision to stop United States compliance with the policy of most Arab league nations of rejecting the passports of Americans that indicate that they have visited Israel. This compliance takes the form of issuing dual passports to U.S. officials and private citizens traveling in the region. Especially in light of the United States effort in Desert Storm, it is absurd and insulting that governments like that of Saudi Arabia would refuse to issue a visa to a United States Senator because his diplomatic passport had an Israeli entrance stamp.

The bill would, 90 days after enactment, bar the State Department from issuing more than one diplomatic or official passport to Government officials traveling in the Middle East. For private citizens traveling in the Middle East, the State Department would be barred immediately from issuing so-called Israel only passports. While the State Department would, for example, be free to issue Arab nation only passports for private citizens, the United States would no longer lend support, through its passport policy, to the effort of most Arab nations to isolate Israel.

RELATED AGENCIES

Arms Control and Disarmament Agency

ARMS CONTROL AND DISARMAMENT ACTIVITIES

(TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

Appropriations, 1991	$37,040,000
Budget estimate, 1992	47,446,000
House allowance	43,446,000
Committee recommendation	42,423,000
By transfer	(2,000,000)

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $44,423,000, of which $2,000,000 is to be derived by transfer from Department of State "Acquisition and maintenance of buildings abroad" account. This is $7,383,000 more than the level appropriated in 1991. This amount is $3,023,000 under the budget request and $977,000 over the House allowance.

The Arms Control and Disarmament Agency advises and assists the President, the National Security Council, the Secretary of State, and other senior Government officials on arms control matters. In carrying out these responsibilities, ACDA must: prepare for and manage U.S. participation in international negotiations; prepare and operate control systems that verify compliance with arms control or disarmament agreements; assure the availability of information essential to the formulation and implementation of arms control policies; conduct research on arms control and disarmament issues; and prepare and disseminate public information on arms control matters.

Board for International Broadcasting

GRANTS AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 1991	$205,750,000
Budget estimate, 1992	217,960,000
House allowance	212,491,000
Committee recommendation	217,960,000

The Committee recommends the appropriation of $217,960,000 for grants to Radio Free Europe/Radio Liberty, Inc. [RFE/RL, Inc.] and for the administrative expenses of the Board for International Broadcasting for fiscal year 1991. The amount recommended is the same as the budget request and $5,469,000 above the House allowance.

The Board for International Broadcasting is responsible for financial and programmatic oversight and granting of funds to Radio Free Europe/Radio Liberty, Inc., [RFE/RL]. RFE/RL broadcasts to the peoples of the U.S.S.R., the Baltic Nations, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Poland, Romania, and Afghanistan in 23 of the languages native to these countries.

COMMISSION ON THE PRESERVATION OF AMERICA'S HERITAGE ABROAD

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 1991	$200,000
Budget estimate, 1992	50,000
House allowance	200,000
Committee recommendation	50,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $50,000 for the Commission on the Preservation of America's Heritage Abroad. This amount is the same as the budget request and $150,000 below the House allowance.

The Commission is authorized in section 1303 of the Foreign Aid Authorization Act for fiscal year 1986. The purpose of the Commission is to encourage the preservation of cemeteries, monuments, and historic buildings associated with the foreign heritage of the United States. The Committee anticipates anticipated that future expenses of the Commission will be financed exclusively from gifts and contributions.

INTERNATIONAL TRADE COMMISSION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 1991	$40,299,000
Budget estimate, 1992	42,934,000
House allowance	42,934,000
Committee recommendation	41,934,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $41,934,000 for the International Trade Commission. This amount is $1,000,000 below the budget estimate and the House allowance. The Committee recommendation reflects the fact that the International Trade Commission annually does not use a portion of the funds appropriated to it. For example, in fiscal year 1990 the Commission lapsed $839,000.

The International Trade Commission is an independent, quasi-judicial agency that performs a unique role within the Federal Government. The Commission's major responsibilities include: (1) Conducting trade-related investigations under the Tariff Act of 1930, the Agricultural Adjustment Act, the Trade Act of 1974, the Trade Agreements Act of 1979, the Trade and Tariff Act of 1984, the Omnibus Trade and Competitiveness Act of 1988, and the United States-Canada Free Trade Agreement Implementation Act of 1988; (2) providing the Congress and the President with independent, expert advice to assist in the development and implementation of United States international trade policy; (3) responding to requests from the Congress and the President on various matters affecting international trade; (4) maintaining the harmonized commodity description and coding system of internationally accepted product nomenclature; and (5) providing technical assistance to eligible small businesses seeking remedies and benefits under the trade laws.

JAPAN-UNITED STATES FRIENDSHIP COMMISSION

JAPAN-UNITED STATES FRIENDSHIP TRUST FUND

Appropriations, 1991	$1,250,000
Budget estimate, 1992	1,250,000
House allowance	1,250,000
Committee recommendation	1,250,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $1,250,000 for the Japan-United States Friendship Commission. This amount is the same as the budget request and the House allowance. The Committee also recommends an amount of Japanese currency not to exceed the equivalent of $1,420,000.

In accordance with Public Law 94-118, interest earned on investment of the principal in the trust fund is subject to the appropriations process. These funds are used for the promotion of scholarly, cultural, and artistic activities between Japan and the United States.

U.S. INFORMATION AGENCY

The Committee recommends a total of $1,094,675,000 for carrying out the activities of the U.S. Information Agency [USIA] for fiscal year 1992. This amount includes $14,000,000 derived by transfer from the Department of State "Acquisition and maintenance of buildings abroad" account. This level is $35,663,000 above the budget request and $61,167,000 above the House allowance. The increases over the budget are to restore essential operating programs curtailed by the administration; provide the base amount for the educational and cultural exchanges; and to expand the East-West Center and the National Endowment for Democracy.

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

(TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

Appropriations, 1991	$657,157,000
Budget estimate, 1992	657,157,000
House allowance	681,051,000
Committee recommendation	692,275,000
By transfer	(4,000,000)

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $692,275,000, an increase of $35,118,000 over the 1991 appropriation, $11,224,000 over the House allowance, and the same as the budget request. In addition, a transfer of $4,000,000 from the "Acquisition and maintenance of buildings abroad" account of the Department of State is recommended to partially cover currency losses and base reductions.

The Committee recommendation includes the program modifications as requested by the U.S. Information Agency.

The Committee has included bill language specifying $1,250,000 for the operation and support of the International Literary Centre, Ltd., or a nonprofit successor organization. The Committee strongly endorses the concept of distributing throughout the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe books and periodicals on democracy, market economics, law, political processes, management and related fields.

Such an effort supports the development of democracy and free market economies in these changing societies. The Committee notes that the International Literary Centre, Ltd., has been involved in this field for many years and is capable of making a major contribution to the free flow of information.

OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR GENERAL

Appropriations, 1991	$4,023,000
Budget estimate, 1992	4,206,000
House allowance	4,206,000
Committee recommendation	4,206,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $4,206,000 for the USIA Inspector General's office. This amount is the same as the budget request and the House allowance.

EDUCATIONAL AND CULTURAL EXCHANGE ACTIVITIES

Appropriations, 1991	$163,151,000
Budget estimate, 1992	172,500,000
House allowance	178,000,000
Committee recommendation	186,163,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $186,163,000, $23,012,000 over the 1991 level, $13,663,000 above the budget estimate, and $8,163,000 above the House allowance.

While the Committee concurs with the House in recommending funding for several unrequested programs, the recommendation strikes language in the House bill earmarking funding for certain programs, and allocates the appropriation in the following manner:

[In thousands of dollars]

Program	Request	House	Senate
Fulbright scholarships	107,065	104,365	115,065
CAMPUS	3,389	3,689	4,422
International visitors	44,336	45,366	45,366
Humphrey fellowships	5,682	5,552	5,682
Congress-Bundestag exchanges	2,465	2,465	2,465
Institute for Representative Government			600
East Europe training projects	1,500	3,500	1,500
Citizen exchange programs	8,063	8,063	8,063
Pepper scholarships		1,000	1,000
Soviet-American Interparliamentarian meetings		2,000	
World University games		2,000	2,000
Total	172,500	178,000	186,163

The Committee recommendation includes an enhancement of $8,000,000 over the budget request for the Fulbright Scholarship Program, and reflects the disapproval of the proposed program reduction totaling $4,700,000 in exchange programs in Western Europe ($2,000,000) and in East Asia, Africa, and the American Republics ($2,700,000). In addition, the recommendation includes the proposed program increase of $6,199,000 for Eastern Europe and the Middle East, as well as a general enhancement for the Fulbright Scholarship Program to meet the need for increased interna-

tional understanding of, and cooperation with, the developing world.

The Committee is disappointed that the USIA has not implemented a program to bring teachers from Eastern European nations to the United States to view first-hand American educational and governmental systems as requested in the statement of the managers accompanying the conference report on the fiscal year 1991 appropriations act. The Committee expects that the USIA will take action to solicit proposals for such a program in fiscal year 1992.

The Committee is concerned that the Fulbright Scholarship Program has not followed up on its recent initiatives in the Republic of the Marshall Islands. The Committee believes that this newly emerging nation provides unique opportunities for scholarship, particularly in the area of marine research and marine resource development. The Committee also believes that the Fulbright program offers the potential to promote friendly relations between the United States and the Marshall Islands and to significantly improve education in the Marshall Islands. Accordingly, the Committee urges the Department and the Fulbright program to give the highest priority to their activities in the Marshall Islands.

The Committee recommends $600,000 for the Institute for Representative Government. This small, but effective organization makes significant contributions by improving foreign leaders' understanding of the American democratic system.

The Committee is aware of the efforts of Mobility International, USA to bring to the disabled community the international exchange benefits of education and mutual understanding. This program also has coordinated exchange programs for hundreds of able and disabled citizens of the United States and many other countries, and has developed educational tools for other programs which serve the disabled. Mobility International Programs allow participants to break down both personal barriers and national boundaries. The Committee supports the efforts of Mobility International, USA and expects that every effort will be made to ensure that the funding needs of this program are given careful attention.

The Committee is aware of the proposal of the University of Kansas's Institute for Economic Pluralism and Democratization to educate educators for universities throughout Eastern Europe. The U.S. Information Agency is expected to release funds for the first year of this project in the near future. The Committee is impressed by this program and urges the USIA to give it further consideration for funding during fiscal year 1992.

EISENHOWER EXCHANGE FELLOWSHIP PROGRAMS

PAYMENT TO THE EISENHOWER EXCHANGE FELLOWSHIP PROGRAM TRUST FUND

Appropriations, 1991	.....
Budget estimate, 1992	.....
House allowance	$5,000,000
Committee recommendation	5,000,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $5,000,000 for the Eisenhower Exchange Fellowship Program, the same as the

House allowance. There was no budget request for this program. The payment to the Eisenhower Exchange Fellowship Program Trust Fund is authorized in Public Law 101–454.

RADIO CONSTRUCTION

(TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

Appropriations, 1991	$107,237,000
Budget estimate, 1992	98,043,000
House allowance	98,043,000
Committee recommendation	98,043,000
By transfer	(10,000,000)

The recommended appropriation of $98,043,000 is $9,194,000 below the amount provided in 1991, and is the same as the budget estimate and the House allowance. In addition, the Committee is recommending a transfer of $10,000,000 from the "Acquisition and maintenance of buildings abroad" account of the Department of State. The Committee notes that while the administration increased acquisition and maintenance of buildings abroad by $342,344,000 over fiscal year 1991, it proposed reducing USIA Radio Construction.

The Committee recommendation funds the budget request as submitted by the U.S. Information Agency. In addition, the Committee is recommending an enhancement of $10,000,000 for major maintenance and repair activities at Voice of America broadcast and transmission stations. The Committee has been informed of a backlog of major maintenance and repair projects totaling $29,549,000 at Voice of America transmission facilities. Increased maintenance and repair will avoid most costly problems at a later date. The Committee believes this is a high priority enhancement, and would not entertain a reprogramming of these funds to initiate any new broadcast station projects.

BROADCASTING TO CUBA

Appropriations, 1991	$31,069,000
Budget estimate, 1992	38,988,000
House allowance	33,288,000
Committee recommendation	38,988,000

The Committee is recommending the full budget request of $38,288,000 for Broadcasting to Cuba. This is the same as the budget request and $5,700,000 over the House allowance.

The Committee recommendation includes the budget request as submitted, including an increase of $2,400,000 to expand TV Marti broadcasts from 4 to 6 hours daily and an increase of $3,300,000 for the construction of an additional radio transmitter facility to be built on land acquired in 1991.

While totalitarian Communist regimes have fallen in much of Eastern Europe, Fidel Castro's regime remains standing in our own hemisphere. The Committee strongly believes that Radio and TV Marti can play the same role in Cuba as Radio Free Europe and Radio Liberty have played in Europe and the Soviet Union. If the modest investment recommended in this appropriation can lead to fundamental change, it will benefit both the people of Cuba and the United States.

EAST-WEST CENTER

Appropriations, 1991	$23,000,000
Budget estimate, 1992	23,000,000
House allowance	23,920,000
Committee recommendation	26,000,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $26,000,000 for the East-West Center in Honolulu, HI. This amount is $3,000,000 above the budget request and $2,080,000 above the House Allowance.

This appropriation provides for the operation and maintenance in Hawaii of the East-West Center. This Center is a national educational institution administered on behalf of the agency by a public nonprofit corporation chartered by the State of Hawaii. The Center, established by the Congress under Public Law 86–472, promotes better relations and understanding between the United States and nearly 60 nations of Asia and the Pacific through cooperative programs of research, study, and training.

As the East-West Center begins its fourth decade, it has distinguished itself as an educational institution uniquely qualified to conduct research, offer training, facilitate intercultural exchange, and monitor social, economic, and cultural developments in Asia and the Pacific. The Center recently completed a strategic plan which ensures that their programs address the needs of the 21st century. As a part of its education and international relations initiatives, the Center has planned research projects and conferences addressing the environmental costs of economic development, the energy needs of Pacific island nations, and population changes in Asia.

Of this amount, $250,000 shall be used for a feasibility study to be conducted by the Hawaii Small Business Development Center, in conjunction with the Oceanic Institute, to develop a plan to establish a center for excellence in applied agricultural and aquacultural technologies on the Island of Hawaii. The private sector, through an advisory panel, shall play an integral role in the development of the center. The Hawaii State Department of Agriculture and the Office of International Relations shall also be involved in this initiative.

Hawaii is uniquely situated geographically, and has the resources to provide significant leadership in the development of applied agricultural and aquacultural technologies for the tropical and subtropical area of the world. A primary benefit will be the immediate transfer and perfection of these new technologies to Hawaii's commercial agricultural production community, prior to the extension of the technological advances abroad. The Center would assist in promoting the export of agricultural goods to Pacific rim countries, in furtherance of section 2366 of the Omnibus Trade and Competitiveness Act of 1988, as well as increase exports to other nations, thereby striving to reduce our trade deficit. The study should also include consideration of the development of an agricultural telecommunications network, as authorized in section 1673 of the Food, Agriculture, Conservation, and Trade Act of 1990, to improve the competitive position of agricultural products in interna-

tional markets through, among others, education and dissemination of information.

NORTH/SOUTH CENTER

Appropriations, 1991	(1)
Budget estimate, 1992	.....
House allowance	$10,000,000
Committee recommendation	.....

[1] Funding of $10,000,000 was provided in the Foreign Operations, Export Financing, and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 1991.

The Committee is recommending no funding for the North/South Center for fiscal year 1992. The Committee notes that the Center is unauthorized and that no budget estimate was submitted by the administration for 1992. In addition, of the $10,000,000 appropriated to the Center in 1991 in another act, less than $500,000 has been obligated.

NATIONAL ENDOWMENT FOR DEMOCRACY

Appropriations, 1991	$25,000,000
Budget estimate, 1992	30,000,000
House allowance	.....
Committee recommendation	30,000,000

The Committee is recommending $30,000,000 for the National Endowment for Democracy, the same as the budget request and $5,000,000 above last year's level. The House provided no funding for the Endowment.

Concerns have been raised about the management of Endowment grants. These concerns stem from a March 1991 study by the General Accounting Office entitled "Promoting Democracy: The National Endowment for Democracy's Management of Grants Needs Improvement". The Committee addressed these issues during a hearing with the U.S. Information Agency and found that, while some of the criticisms are valid, the management problems at the Endowment have been exaggerated. Nonetheless, the Committee is pleased that the Endowment is taking steps to address these concerns by strengthening evaluation efforts and financial controls. The Committee intends that a portion of the budget increase be used for these purposes. In addition, the Committee believes the programmatic increase should be allocated in the competitive manner that underlies the concepts of democratic capitalism, a free market economy, and the marketplace of ideas.

TITLE VI—GENERAL PROVISIONS

This title contains a number of general provisions in sections 601 through 610. The Committee recommends the following general provisions:

SEC. 601. *Publicity and propaganda.*—Prohibits the use of appropriations for publicity and propaganda purposes not authorized by Congress.

SEC. 602. *Availability of appropriations.*—Stipulates that appropriations are available for one fiscal year unless otherwise stated in bill language.

SEC. 603. *Consulting services.*—Requires expenditures for consulting services to be a matter of public record.

SEC. 604. *Sections declared invalid.*—States that if any provision of the act is held to be invalid, the remainder shall not be invalid.

SEC. 605. *Pay raise absorption.*—Requires that pay raises in fiscal year 1992 shall be absorbed within the levels appropriated in this act.

SEC. 606. *Reprogrammings.*—Restates Committee policy and procedures for reprogramming funds.

SEC. 607. *Chief financial officers/Legal Services Corporation.* Deletes House language that would prohibit the use of funds for implementing the Chief Financial Officers Act, and recommends including language regarding the Legal Services Corporation.

The recommended bill language is intended to continue all legislative provisions relating to the Legal Services Corporation in effect during fiscal year 1991. These include: provisions prohibiting abortion litigation and representation of illegal aliens, restrictions on lobbying, class action suits, and training programs; provisions governing the appointment of program boards of directors; provisions making it easier to deny refunding to grantees; a funding formula for the distribution of funds to field programs; directions concerning the development of a system of competitive bidding of grants, requirements for full-year funding of grants; a requirement that any timekeeping system be developed by regulation; and restrictions on the implementation of LSC regulations. No new legislative provisions are added.

The Committee hopes that reauthorization legislation will be enacted during this Congress to address, and supersede, many of the legislative provisions which have been carried year after year in appropriations bills. The Committee also expects that following Senate confirmation of a new Board, there may be some consensus in Congress to modify or withdraw many of the restrictions which apply to Board activities.

SEC. 608. *USTR.*—Prohibits U.S. Trade Representatives from representing foreign governments until 2 years after leaving office.

SEC. 609. *Chinese launch vehicles.*—Prohibits the use of funds to approve any export license application for the launch of United

States-built satellites on Chinese-built launch vehicles, unless the President certifies that the specific case is in full compliance with the United States and People's Republic of China memorandum of agreement regarding international trade in commercial launch services.

SEC. 610. *Small business.*—Amends several programs affecting small business. These changes are recommended as a courtesy to the Senate Small Business Committee and are explained in the related agencies section of this report.

COMPLIANCE WITH PARAGRAPH 7, RULE XVI OF THE STANDING RULES OF THE SENATE

Rule XVI, paragraph 7 requires that every report on a general appropriation bill filed by the Committee must identify each recommended amendment which proposes an item of appropriation which is not made to carry out the provisions of an existing law, a treaty stipulation, or an act or resolution previously passed by the Senate during that session.

The following provisions fall under this rule: the Economic Development Administration; the Minority Business Development Agency; the U.S. Travel and Tourism Administration; portions of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration; the National Telecommunications and Information Administration; the Patent and Trademark Office; the Technology Administration; the National Insitute of Standards and Technology; a portion of the National Telecommunications and Information Administration; a portion of the Department of Justice; the Maritime Administration; the Federal Trade Commission; the Japan-United States Friendship Corporation; the Legal Services Corporation; and the Marine Mammal Commission.

COMPLIANCE WITH PARAGRAPH 7(c) OF RULE XXVI, STANDING RULES OF THE SENATE

Rule XXVI, paragraph 7(c) states: "Whenever any Committee by rollcall vote reports any measure or matter, the report of the committee upon such measure or matter shall include a tabulation of the votes cast by each member of the committee in favor of and in opposition to such measure or matter."

The Committee ordered the bill reported by a vote of 29 to 0.

COMPLIANCE WITH PARAGRAPH 12, RULE XXVI OF THE STANDING RULES OF THE SENATE

Paragraph 12 of rule XXVI requires that Committee report on a bill or joint resolution repealing or amending any statute or part of any statute include "(a) the text of the statute or part thereof which is proposed to be repealed; and (b) a comparative print of that part of the bill or joint resolution making the amendment and of the statute or part thereof proposed to be amended, showing by stricken-through type and italics, parallel columns, or other appropriate typographical devices the omissions and insertions which would be made by the bill or joint resolution if enacted in the form recommended by the committee."

In the interest of expediting the business of the Senate the Committee has waived the provisions of this rule.

BUDGETARY IMPACT OF BILL

PREPARED IN CONSULTATION WITH THE CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET OFFICE PURSUANT TO SEC. 308(a), PUBLIC LAW 93–344, AS AMENDED

[In millions of dollars]

	Budget authority		Outlays	
	Committee allocation	Amount of bill	Committee allocation	Amount of bill
Comparison of amounts in the bill with Committee allocations to its subcommittees of amounts in the First Concurrent Resolution for 1992: Subcommittee on Commerce, Justice, and State, the Judiciary, and Related Agencies:				
Defense	235	234	187	[1] 187
International	4,990	4,990	4,887	[1] 4,886
Domestic	16,000	15,999	15,780	[1] 15,780
Mandatory	902	901	890	[1] 890
Projection of outlays associated with the recommendation:				
1992	.....	.....	.....	[2] 16,162
1993	.....	.....	.....	3,399
1994	.....	.....	.....	1,421
1995	.....	.....	.....	462
1996 and future years	.....	.....	.....	63
Financial assistance to State and local governments for 1992 in bill	NA	1,081	NA	288

[1] Includes outlays from prior-year budget authority.
[2] Excludes outlays from prior-year budget authority.

NA: Not applicable.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 1991 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR FISCAL YEAR 1992

[Amounts in dollars]

Item	1991 appropriation	Budget estimate	House allowance	Committee recommendation	Senate committee recommendation compared with (+ or -)		
					1991 appropriation	Budget estimate	House allowance
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
TITLE I - DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE AND RELATED AGENCIES							
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE							
Office of Justice Programs							
Justice Assistance	660,179,000	579,335,000	664,761,000	668,967,000	+8,788,000	+89,632,000	+4,206,000
Public safety officers benefits program	26,075,000	27,144,000	27,144,000	27,144,000	+1,069,000	---	---
Total, Office of Justice Programs	686,254,000	606,479,000	691,905,000	696,111,000	+9,857,000	+89,632,000	+4,206,000
General Administration							
Salaries and expenses	100,968,000	131,621,000	109,925,000	112,642,000	+11,674,000	-18,979,000	+2,717,000
Office of Inspector General	25,140,000	36,019,000	27,893,000	30,719,000	+5,579,000	-5,300,000	+2,826,000
Total, general administration	126,108,000	167,640,000	137,818,000	143,361,000	+17,253,000	-24,279,000	+5,543,000
United States Parole Commission							
Salaries and expenses	10,051,000	9,786,000	9,855,000	9,786,000	-265,000	---	-69,000
Legal Activities							
Salaries and expenses, general legal activities	345,603,000	407,742,000	379,804,000	388,821,000	+43,218,000	-18,921,000	+9,017,000
(By transfer)	(3,180,000)	---	---	---	(-3,180,000)	---	---
Vaccine injury compensation trust fund	2,000,000	2,500,000	2,000,000	2,000,000	---	-500,000	---
Independent counsel (permanent, indefinite)	4,000,000	4,000,000	4,000,000	4,000,000	---	---	---
Civil liberties public education fund (permanent, definite)	500,000,000	500,000,000	500,000,000	500,000,000	---	---	---
Salaries and expenses, Antitrust Division	33,730,000	48,894,000	43,045,000	45,494,000	+11,764,000	-3,400,000	+2,449,000

Salaries and expenses, United States Attorneys.....	673,095,000	779,256,000	720,737,000	728,259,000	+55,164,000	-50,997,000	+7,522,000
(By transfer).....	(1,903,000)	---	---	---	(-1,903,000)	---	---
United States Trustee System Fund.....	64,300,000	82,182,000	67,520,000	69,571,000	+5,271,000	-12,611,000	+2,051,000
Salaries and expenses, Foreign Claims Settlement Commission.....	640,000	843,000	843,000	843,000	+203,000	---	---
Salaries and expenses, United States Marshals Service.	288,529,000	346,674,000	313,847,000	313,847,000	+25,318,000	-32,827,000	---
(By transfer).....	(1,025,000)	---	---	---	(-1,025,000)	---	---
Support of United States prisoners.....	193,034,000	228,125,000	218,125,000	224,125,000	+31,091,000	-4,000,000	+6,000,000
Fees and expenses of witnesses.....	79,831,000	92,797,000	92,797,000	92,797,000	+12,966,000	---	---
Salaries and expenses, Community Relations Service....	27,172,000	29,097,000	27,343,000	27,343,000	+171,000	-1,754,000	---
Assets forfeiture fund.....	100,000,000	100,000,000	100,000,000	100,000,000	---	---	---
Total, legal activities.....	2,311,934,000	2,622,110,000	2,470,061,000	2,497,100,000	+185,166,000	-125,010,000	+27,039,000
Interagency Law Enforcement							
Organized crime drug enforcement.....	328,000,000	401,974,000	363,374,000	380,344,000	+52,344,000	-21,630,000	+16,970,000
Federal Bureau of Investigation							
Salaries and expenses.....	1,692,595,000	2,021,217,000	1,866,832,000	1,972,807,000	+280,212,000	-48,410,000	+105,975,000
Drug Enforcement Administration							
Salaries and expenses.....	694,340,000	747,957,000	706,286,000	740,667,000	+46,327,000	-7,290,000	+34,381,000
Immigration and Naturalization Service							
Salaries and expenses.....	887,103,000	1,008,026,000	947,041,000	959,517,000	+72,414,000	-48,509,000	+12,476,000
Immigration fee expansion.....	100,350,000	---	---	---	-100,350,000	---	---
Immigration offsetting receipt.....	-89,800,000	---	---	---	+89,800,000	---	---
Immigration legalization.....	---	---	3,000,000	3,000,000	+3,000,000	+3,000,000	---
Total, Immigration and Naturalization Service...	897,653,000	1,008,026,000	950,041,000	962,517,000	+64,864,000	-45,509,000	+12,476,000

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 1991 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR FISCAL YEAR 1992—Continued

[Amounts in dollars]

Item	1991 appropriation	Budget estimate	House allowance	Committee recommendation	Senate committee recommendation compared with (+ or –)		
					1991 appropriation	Budget estimate	House allowance
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Federal Prison System							
Salaries and expenses	1,357,843,000	1,737,835,000	1,637,299,000	1,612,635,000	+254,792,000	-125,200,000	-24,664,000
National Institute of Corrections	10,007,000	10,221,000	10,221,000	10,221,000	+214,000	---	---
Buildings and facilities	374,358,000	411,593,000	415,090,000	452,090,000	+77,732,000	+40,497,000	+37,000,000
Federal Prison Industries, Incorporated (limitation on administrative expenses)	(3,167,000)	(3,297,000)	(3,248,000)	(3,297,000)	(+130,000)	---	(+49,000)
Total, Federal prison system	1,742,208,000	2,159,649,000	2,062,610,000	2,074,946,000	+332,738,000	-84,703,000	+12,336,000
Total, Department of Justice:							
New budget (obligational) authority	8,489,143,000	9,744,838,000	9,258,782,000	9,477,639,000	+988,496,000	-267,199,000	+218,857,000
(Limitation on administrative expenses)	(3,167,000)	(3,297,000)	(3,248,000)	(3,297,000)	(+130,000)	---	(+49,000)
RELATED AGENCIES							
Commission on Civil Rights							
Salaries and expenses	7,075,000	10,780,000	7,159,000	7,617,000	+542,000	-3,163,000	+458,000
Equal Employment Opportunity Commission							
Salaries and expenses	201,930,000	210,271,000	209,875,000	210,271,000	+8,341,000	---	+396,000
Federal Communications Commission							
Salaries and expenses	116,794,000	67,929,000	67,929,000	126,309,000	+9,515,000	+58,380,000	+58,380,000

Federal Maritime Commission							
Salaries and expenses	15,894,000	17,974,000	17,317,000	17,974,000	+2,080,000	---	+657,000
Federal Trade Commission							
Salaries and expenses	56,095,000	72,296,000	68,892,000	70,000,000	+13,905,000	-2,296,000	+1,108,000
Securities and Exchange Commission							
Salaries and expenses	159,085,000	225,792,000	157,485,000	157,485,000	-1,600,000	-68,307,000	---
State Justice Institute							
Salaries and expenses	13,000,000	15,000,000	13,347,000	13,588,000	+588,000	-1,412,000	+241,000
Total, related agencies	569,873,000	620,042,000	542,004,000	603,244,000	+33,371,000	-16,798,000	+61,240,000
Total, title I, Department of Justice and related agencies:							
New budget (obligational) authority	9,059,016,000	10,364,880,000	9,800,786,000	10,080,883,000	+1,021,867,000	-283,997,000	+280,097,000
(Limitation on administrative expenses)	(3,167,000)	(3,297,000)	(3,248,000)	(3,297,000)	(+130,000)	---	(+49,000)
TITLE II - DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE							
National Institute of Standards and Technology							
Scientific and technical research and services	166,228,000	201,840,000	173,942,000	188,950,000	+22,722,000	-12,890,000	+15,008,000
Industrial technology services	49,100,000	46,200,000	63,713,000	63,713,000	+14,613,000	+17,513,000	---
Total, NIS&T	215,328,000	248,040,000	237,655,000	252,663,000	+37,335,000	+4,623,000	+15,008,000
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration							
Shipbuilding and conversion, fleet modernization	---	---	---	100,000,000	+100,000,000	+100,000,000	+100,000,000
Operations, research, and facilities	1,356,156,000	1,501,476,000	1,381,550,000	1,544,569,000	+188,413,000	+43,093,000	+163,019,000
Aviation weather services program (Airport and Airways Trust Fund)	34,521,000	35,389,000	34,858,000	35,389,000	+868,000	---	+531,000
(By transfer from Promote and Develop Fund)	(60,900,000)	(70,800,000)	(69,738,000)	(56,600,000)	(-4,300,000)	(-14,200,000)	(-13,138,000)
(By transfer from Damage assessment & restoration revolving fund, permanent)	---	(12,000,000)	(12,000,000)	(12,000,000)	(+12,000,000)	---	---
(By transfer from Coastal Energy Impact Fund)	(7,000,000)	---	---	---	(-7,000,000)	---	---

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 1991 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR FISCAL YEAR 1992—Continued

[Amounts in dollars]

Item	1991 appropriation	Budget estimate	House allowance	Committee recommendation	Senate committee recommendation compared with (+ or −)		
					1991 appropriation	Budget estimate	House allowance
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Promote and develop fishery products	500,000	---	---	500,000	---	+500,000	+500,000
Total, Operations, research, and facilities	1,391,177,000	1,536,865,000	1,416,408,000	1,580,458,000	+189,281,000	+43,593,000	+164,050,000
Emergency Weather Satellite Contingency Fund	---	---	---	110,000,000	+110,000,000	+110,000,000	+110,000,000
Damage assessment and restoration revolving fund	5,000,000	---	---	---	-5,000,000	---	---
Fisheries promotional fund (availability of funds)	(2,000,000)	---	(250,000)	(250,000)	(-1,750,000)	(+250,000)	---
Fishing vessel and gear damage fund	1,202,000	1,300,000	1,281,000	1,281,000	+79,000	-19,000	---
Fishermen's contingency fund	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	---	---	---
Foreign fishing observer fund	1,997,000	2,026,000	1,996,000	1,000,000	-997,000	-1,026,000	-996,000
Fishing vessel obligations guarantee	---	---	1,400,000	---	---	---	-1,400,000
(Limitation on guaranteed loans)	---	---	(14,000,000)	---	---	---	(-14,000,000)
Administrative expenses	---	---	2,000,000	---	---	---	-2,000,000
Total, Fishing vessel obligations guarantee	---	---	3,400,000	---	---	---	-3,400,000
Total, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration	1,400,376,000	1,541,191,000	1,424,085,000	1,793,739,000	+393,363,000	+252,548,000	+369,654,000
General Administration							
Salaries and expenses	29,595,000	33,207,000	30,611,000	31,750,000	+2,155,000	-1,457,000	+1,139,000

Office of Inspector General	14,400,000	17,275,000	14,913,000	15,333,000	+933,000	-1,942,000	+420,000
Total, general administration	43,995,000	50,482,000	45,524,000	47,083,000	+3,088,000	-3,399,000	+1,559,000
Bureau of the Census							
Salaries and expenses	110,250,000	132,484,000	123,009,000	127,960,000	+17,710,000	-4,524,000	+4,951,000
(By transfer)	(1,000,000)	---	---	---	(-1,000,000)	---	---
Periodic censuses and programs	272,700,000	175,011,000	172,357,000	145,000,000	-127,700,000	-30,011,000	-27,357,000
Total, Bureau of the Census	382,950,000	307,495,000	295,366,000	272,960,000	-109,990,000	-34,535,000	-22,406,000
Economic and Statistical Analysis							
Salaries and expenses	37,200,000	43,494,000	38,921,000	41,994,000	+4,794,000	-1,500,000	+3,073,000
International Trade Administration							
Operations and administration	187,120,000	196,269,000	194,875,000	203,814,000	+16,694,000	+7,545,000	+8,939,000
Export Administration							
Operations and administration	44,499,000	41,594,000	38,777,000	41,594,000	-2,905,000	---	+2,817,000
Minority Business Development Agency							
Minority business development	40,549,000	43,078,000	40,880,000	41,578,000	+1,029,000	-1,500,000	+698,000
United States Travel and Tourism Administration							
Salaries and expenses	20,696,000	17,686,000	15,249,000	18,546,000	-2,150,000	+860,000	+3,297,000
Patent and Trademark Office							
Salaries and expenses	91,000,000	94,300,000	91,887,000	88,441,000	-2,559,000	-5,859,000	-3,446,000
Technology Administration							
Salaries and expenses	4,200,000	4,936,000	4,318,000	4,437,000	+237,000	-499,000	+119,000

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 1991 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR FISCAL YEAR 1992—Continued

[Amounts in dollars]

Item	1991 appropriation	Budget estimate	House allowance	Committee recommendation	Senate committee recommendation compared with (+ or −)		
					1991 appropriation	Budget estimate	House allowance
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
National Telecommunications and Information Administration							
Salaries and expenses	15,252,000	18,719,000	15,861,000	18,122,000	+2,870,000	-597,000	+2,261,000
Public telecommunications facilities, planning and construction	21,833,000	---	22,428,000	32,428,000	+10,595,000	+32,428,000	+10,000,000
Endowment for Children's Educational Television	---	---	---	4,000,000	+4,000,000	+4,000,000	+4,000,000
Total, National Telecommunications and Information Administration	37,085,000	18,719,000	38,289,000	54,550,000	+17,465,000	+35,831,000	+16,261,000
Economic Development Administration							
Economic development assistance programs	209,000,000	---	---	226,836,000	+17,836,000	+226,836,000	+226,836,000
Economic development guaranteed loans	---	---	---	565,000	+565,000	+565,000	+565,000
(Limitation on guaranteed loans)	(150,000,000)	---	---	---	(-150,000,000)	---	---
Administrative expenses	---	---	---	1,614,000	+1,614,000	+1,614,000	+1,614,000
Total, Economic development guaranteed loans	---	---	---	2,179,000	+2,179,000	+2,179,000	+2,179,000
Economic Development Revolving Fund (rescission)	-59,000,000	---	---	-42,500,000	+16,500,000	-42,500,000	-42,500,000
Salaries and expenses	27,018,000	20,000,000	28,218,000	27,632,000	+614,000	+7,632,000	-586,000
Total, Economic Development Administration	177,018,000	20,000,000	28,218,000	214,147,000	+37,129,000	+194,147,000	+185,929,000

Total, title II, Department of Commerce:							
New budget (obligational) authority	2,682,016,000	2,627,284,000	2,494,044,000	3,075,546,000	+393,530,000	+448,262,000	+581,502,000
(By transfer)	(68,900,000)	(82,800,000)	(81,738,000)	(68,600,000)	(-300,000)	(-14,200,000)	(-13,138,000)
(Limitation on guaranteed loans)	(150,000,000)	---	(14,000,000)	---	(-150,000,000)	---	(-14,000,000)
(Availability of funds)	(2,000,000)	---	(250,000)	(250,000)	(-1,750,000)	(+250,000)	---
TITLE III - THE JUDICIARY							
Supreme Court of the United States							
Salaries and expenses:							
Salaries of justices	1,430,000	1,540,000	1,540,000	1,540,000	+110,000	---	---
Other salaries and expenses	17,653,000	19,247,000	19,247,000	19,247,000	+1,594,000	---	---
Total, salaries and expenses	19,083,000	20,787,000	20,787,000	20,787,000	+1,704,000	---	---
Care of the building and grounds	3,453,000	4,306,000	3,801,000	4,306,000	+853,000	---	+505,000
Total, Supreme Court of the United States	22,536,000	25,093,000	24,588,000	25,093,000	+2,557,000	---	+505,000
United States Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit							
Salaries and expenses:							
Salaries of judges	1,633,000	1,655,000	1,655,000	1,655,000	+22,000	---	---
Other salaries and expenses	8,129,000	9,399,000	9,120,000	9,399,000	+1,270,000	---	+279,000
Total, salaries and expenses	9,762,000	11,054,000	10,775,000	11,054,000	+1,292,000	---	+279,000
United States Court of International Trade							
Salaries and expenses:							
Salaries of judges	1,144,000	1,293,000	1,293,000	1,293,000	+149,000	---	---
Other salaries and expenses	7,613,000	9,202,000	8,139,000	9,202,000	+1,589,000	---	+1,063,000
(By transfer)	(81,000)	---	---	---	(-81,000)	---	---
Total, salaries and expenses	8,757,000	10,495,000	9,432,000	10,495,000	+1,738,000	---	+1,063,000

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 1991 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR FISCAL YEAR 1992—Continued

[Amounts in dollars]

Item	1991 appropriation	Budget estimate	House allowance	Committee recommendation	Senate committee recommendation compared with (+ or −)		
					1991 appropriation	Budget estimate	House allowance
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Courts of Appeals, District Courts, and Other Judicial Services							
Salaries and expenses:							
Salaries of judges	131,868,000	153,000,000	153,000,000	153,000,000	+21,132,000	---	---
Other salaries and expenses	1,525,986,000	1,904,195,000	1,794,471,000	1,713,762,000	+187,776,000	-190,433,000	-80,709,000
(By transfer)	(4,919,000)	---	---	---	(-4,919,000)	---	---
Subtotal	1,657,854,000	2,057,195,000	1,947,471,000	1,866,762,000	+208,908,000	-190,433,000	-80,709,000
Vaccine Injury Compensation Trust Fund	1,500,000	2,000,000	1,588,000	2,100,000	+600,000	+100,000	+512,000
Total, salaries and expenses	1,659,354,000	2,059,195,000	1,949,059,000	1,868,862,000	+209,508,000	-190,333,000	-80,197,000
Defender services	132,761,000	193,004,000	185,372,000	177,386,000	+44,625,000	-15,618,000	-7,986,000
Fees of jurors and commissioners	63,597,000	70,000,000	70,000,000	70,000,000	+6,403,000	---	---
Court security	71,791,000	85,060,000	82,830,000	83,102,000	+11,311,000	-1,958,000	+272,000
Total, Courts of Appeals, District Courts, and Other Judicial Services	1,927,503,000	2,407,259,000	2,287,261,000	2,199,350,000	+271,847,000	-207,909,000	-87,911,000
Administrative Office of the United States Courts							
Salaries and expenses	39,850,000	51,600,000	44,681,000	44,743,000	+4,893,000	-6,857,000	+62,000
Federal Judicial Center							
Salaries and expenses	15,551,000	27,940,000	18,795,000	21,626,000	+6,075,000	-6,314,000	+2,831,000

Judicial Retirement Funds							
Payment to judicial officers' retirement and judicial survivors' annuity funds	5,000,000	6,500,000	6,500,000	6,500,000	+1,500,000	---	---
United States Sentencing Commission							
Salaries and expenses	8,422,000	9,000,000	8,865,000	9,000,000	+578,000	---	+135,000
Total, title III, the Judiciary	2,037,381,000	2,548,941,000	2,410,897,000	2,327,861,000	+290,480,000	-221,080,000	-83,036,000
TITLE IV - RELATED AGENCIES							
Department of Transportation							
Maritime Administration							
Operating-differential subsidies (liquidation of contract authority)	(261,200,000)	(272,210,000)	(272,210,000)	(272,210,000)	(+11,010,000)	---	---
Operations and training	69,000,000	73,000,000	70,920,000	75,000,000	+6,000,000	+2,000,000	+4,080,000
(By transfer)	(1,100,000)	---	---	---	(-1,100,000)	---	---
Ready reserve force	245,000,000	225,000,000	225,000,000	233,961,000	-11,039,000	+8,961,000	+8,961,000
Total, Maritime Administration	314,000,000	298,000,000	295,920,000	308,961,000	-5,039,000	+10,961,000	+13,041,000
Advisory Commission on Conference in Ocean Shipping							
Salaries and expenses	500,000	---	---	---	-500,000	---	---
Christopher Columbus Quincentenary Jubilee Commission							
Salaries and expenses	214,000	220,000	220,000	220,000	+6,000	---	---
Commission on Agricultural Workers							
Salaries and expenses	1,457,000	1,448,000	1,426,000	1,448,000	-9,000	---	+22,000
Commission on the Bicentennial of the United States Constitution							
Salaries and expenses	14,973,000	1,911,000	1,882,000	1,911,000	-13,062,000	---	+29,000

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 1991 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR FISCAL YEAR 1992—Continued

[Amounts in dollars]

Item	1991 appropriation	Budget estimate	House allowance	Committee recommendation	Senate committee recommendation compared with (+ or −)		
					1991 appropriation	Budget estimate	House allowance
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Commission on Security and Cooperation in Europe							
Salaries and expenses	991,000	1,075,000	1,059,000	1,075,000	+84,000	---	+16,000
Competitiveness Policy Council							
Salaries and expenses	750,000	---	750,000	750,000	---	+750,000	---
Marine Mammal Commission							
Salaries and expenses	1,153,000	1,153,000	1,153,000	1,300,000	+147,000	+147,000	+147,000
Martin Luther King, Jr. Federal Holiday Commission							
Salaries and expenses	300,000	300,000	300,000	300,000	---	---	---
Office of the United States Trade Representative							
Salaries and expenses	20,000,000	20,400,000	21,077,000	19,400,000	-600,000	-1,000,000	-1,677,000
Legal Services Corporation							
Payment to the Legal Services Corporation	328,186,000	355,000,000	---	350,000,000	+21,814,000	-5,000,000	+350,000,000
Small Business Administration							
Salaries and expenses	274,753,000	179,448,000	221,079,000	209,731,000	-65,022,000	+30,283,000	-11,348,000
(By transfer)	(1,500,000)	---	---	---	(-1,500,000)	---	---
(By transfer, indefinite) (sec. 12)	(107,160,000)	---	---	---	(-107,160,000)	---	---

Office of Inspector General	9,000,000	13,464,000	9,757,000	11,000,000	+2,000,000	-2,464,000	+1,243,000
Business Loans Program Account	162,625,000	55,620,000	270,349,000	270,349,000	+107,724,000	+214,729,000	---
Micro loans	---	---	---	1,800,000	+1,800,000	+1,800,000	+1,800,000
(Limitation on direct loans)	(71,000,000)	(5,000,000)	(69,935,000)	(84,935,000)	(+13,935,000)	(+79,935,000)	(+15,000,000)
(Limitation on guaranteed loans)	---	(4,828,291,000)	(4,819,000,000)	(4,819,000,000)	(+4,819,000,000)	(-9,291,000)	---
Administrative expenses	---	106,000,000	104,410,000	104,410,000	+104,410,000	-1,590,000	---
Total, Business loans program account	162,625,000	161,620,000	374,759,000	376,559,000	+213,934,000	+214,939,000	+1,800,000
Disaster Loans Program Account	---	121,555,000	114,913,000	121,555,000	+121,555,000	---	+6,642,000
(Limitation on direct loans)	---	(291,760,000)	(344,750,000)	(365,000,000)	(+365,000,000)	(+73,240,000)	(+20,250,000)
Administrative expenses	---	78,000,000	76,830,000	78,000,000	+78,000,000	---	+1,170,000
Total, Disaster loans program account	---	199,555,000	191,743,000	199,555,000	+199,555,000	---	+7,812,000
Surety bond guarantees revolving fund	10,200,000	14,600,000	14,381,000	14,600,000	+4,400,000	---	+219,000
Pollution control equipment contract guarantee revolving fund	13,000,000	---	8,400,000	---	-13,000,000	---	-8,400,000
Total, Small Business Administration	469,578,000	568,687,000	820,119,000	811,445,000	+341,867,000	+242,758,000	-8,674,000
Total, title IV, Related agencies:							
New budget (obligational) authority	1,152,102,000	1,248,194,000	1,143,906,000	1,496,810,000	+344,708,000	+248,616,000	+352,904,000
(By transfer)	(109,760,000)	---	---	---	(-109,760,000)	---	---
(Liquidation of contract authority)	(261,200,000)	(272,210,000)	(272,210,000)	(272,210,000)	(+11,010,000)	---	---
TITLE V - DEPARTMENT OF STATE AND RELATED AGENCIES							
DEPARTMENT OF STATE							
Administration of Foreign Affairs							
Salaries and expenses	1,899,717,000	2,049,572,000	2,021,835,000	2,007,246,000	+107,529,000	-42,326,000	-14,589,000
(By transfer)	---	---	---	(8,000,000)	(+8,000,000)	(+8,000,000)	(+8,000,000)
Registration fees	500,000	700,000	523,000	700,000	+200,000	---	+177,000
International Center fees	1,013,000	---	---	---	-1,013,000	---	---

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 1991 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR FISCAL YEAR 1992—Continued

[Amounts in dollars]

Item	1991 appropriation	Budget estimate	House allowance	Committee recommendation	Senate committee recommendation compared with (+ or –)		
					1991 appropriation	Budget estimate	House allowance
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Blair House fees	15,000	---	---	---	-15,000	---	---
Total, salaries and expenses	1,901,245,000	2,050,272,000	2,022,358,000	2,007,946,000	+106,701,000	-42,326,000	-14,412,000
Office of Inspector General	21,840,000	23,928,000	23,037,000	23,037,000	+1,197,000	-891,000	---
Representation allowances	4,600,000	4,802,000	4,802,000	4,802,000	+202,000	---	---
Protection of foreign missions and officials	9,100,000	9,464,000	9,464,000	11,464,000	+2,364,000	+2,000,000	+2,000,000
Moscow embassy reconstruction	---	---	---	130,000,000	+130,000,000	+130,000,000	+130,000,000
Acquisition and maintenance of buildings abroad	227,656,000	570,000,000	552,594,000	430,000,000	+202,344,000	-140,000,000	-122,594,000
(Transfer out)	---	---	---	(-24,000,000)	(-24,000,000)	(-24,000,000)	(-24,000,000)
Emergencies in the diplomatic and consular service	13,438,000	8,000,000	7,000,000	8,000,000	-5,438,000	---	+1,000,000
Repatriation loans	750,000	---	---	---	-750,000	---	---
Repatriation loans program account	---	74,000	74,000	74,000	+74,000	---	---
(Limitation on direct loans)	---	(223,000)	(223,000)	(223,000)	(+223,000)	---	---
Administrative expenses	---	---	145,000	145,000	+145,000	+145,000	---
Total, Repatriation loans program account	---	74,000	219,000	219,000	+219,000	+145,000	---
Payment to the American Institute in Taiwan	11,752,000	13,784,000	13,334,000	13,784,000	+2,032,000	---	+450,000
Payment to the Foreign Service Retirement and Disability Fund	108,576,000	112,983,000	112,983,000	112,983,000	+4,407,000	---	---
Total, Administration of Foreign Affairs	2,298,957,000	2,793,307,000	2,745,791,000	2,742,235,000	+443,278,000	-51,072,000	-3,556,000

International Organizations and Conferences							
Contributions to international organizations.....	787,605,000	749,665,000	749,665,000	749,665,000	-37,940,000	---	---
Arrearage payments, FY 1992.....	---	92,719,000	117,109,000	92,719,000	+92,719,000	---	-24,390,000
Arrearage payments, advance appropriations.....	---	278,157,000	---	---	---	-278,157,000	---
Total.....	787,605,000	1,120,541,000	866,774,000	842,384,000	+54,779,000	-278,157,000	-24,390,000
Contributions for international peacekeeping activities.....	115,000,000	68,869,000	68,869,000	68,869,000	-46,131,000	---	---
Arrearage payments, FY 1992.....	---	38,360,000	39,987,000	38,360,000	+38,360,000	---	-1,627,000
Arrearage payments, advance appropriations.....	---	94,063,000	---	---	---	-94,063,000	---
Total.....	115,000,000	201,292,000	108,856,000	107,229,000	-7,771,000	-94,063,000	-1,627,000
International conferences and contingencies.....	7,300,000	5,500,000	5,500,000	5,500,000	-1,800,000	---	---
Total, International Organizations and Conferences.....	909,905,000	1,327,333,000	981,130,000	955,113,000	+45,208,000	-372,220,000	-26,017,000
International Commissions							
International Boundary and Water Commission, United States and Mexico: Salaries and expenses.....	10,500,000	10,900,000	11,400,000	10,900,000	+400,000	---	-500,000
Construction.....	10,000,000	10,525,000	10,277,000	10,525,000	+525,000	---	+248,000
American sections, international commissions.....	4,400,000	4,500,000	4,500,000	4,500,000	+100,000	---	---
International fisheries commissions.....	12,247,000	12,147,000	12,647,000	14,758,000	+2,511,000	+2,611,000	+2,111,000
Total, International Commissions.....	37,147,000	38,072,000	38,824,000	40,683,000	+3,536,000	+2,611,000	+1,859,000
Other							
United States Bilateral Science and Technology Agreements.....	4,500,000	5,000,000	4,500,000	4,500,000	---	-500,000	---
Payment to the Asia Foundation.....	13,978,000	15,367,000	16,000,000	16,000,000	+2,022,000	+633,000	---
Soviet-East European research and training.....	4,600,000	4,784,000	4,784,000	---	-4,600,000	-4,784,000	-4,784,000
Fishermen's guaranty fund.....	900,000	---	---	---	-900,000	---	---

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 1991 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR FISCAL YEAR 1992—Continued

[Amounts in dollars]

Item	1991 appropriation	Budget estimate	House allowance	Committee recommendation	Senate committee recommendation compared with (+ or −)		
					1991 appropriation	Budget estimate	House allowance
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Fishermen's protective fund	500,000	250,000	250,000	250,000	-250,000	---	---
Total, Other	24,478,000	25,401,000	25,534,000	20,750,000	-3,728,000	-4,651,000	-4,784,000
General Provisions							
British American Parliamentary Group (sec. 304b)	50,000	---	---	---	-50,000	---	---
Mexican American Parliamentary Group (sec. 304c)	50,000	---	---	---	-50,000	---	---
Total, General provisions	100,000	---	---	---	-100,000	---	---
Total, Department of State:							
New budget (obligational) authority	3,270,587,000	4,184,113,000	3,791,279,000	3,758,781,000	+488,194,000	-425,332,000	-32,498,000
Fiscal year 1992	(3,270,587,000)	(3,811,893,000)	(3,791,279,000)	(3,758,781,000)	(+488,194,000)	(-53,112,000)	(-32,498,000)
Fiscal year 1993	---	(372,220,000)	---	---	---	(-372,220,000)	---
RELATED AGENCIES							
Arms Control and Disarmament Agency							
Arms control and disarmament activities	37,040,000	47,446,000	43,527,000	42,423,000	+5,383,000	-5,023,000	-1,104,000
(By transfer)	---	---	---	(2,000,000)	(+2,000,000)	(+2,000,000)	(+2,000,000)
(By transfer outlays only)	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Board for International Broadcasting							
Grants and expenses	205,750,000	217,960,000	212,491,000	217,960,000	+12,210,000	---	+5,469,000

Commission for the Preservation of America's Heritage Abroad							
Salaries and expenses	200,000	50,000	200,000	50,000	-150,000	---	-150,000
International Trade Commission							
Salaries and expenses	40,299,000	42,934,000	42,934,000	41,934,000	+1,635,000	-1,000,000	-1,000,000
Japan - United States Friendship Commission							
Japan - United States Friendship Trust Fund	1,250,000	1,250,000	1,250,000	1,250,000	---	---	---
(Foreign currency appropriation)	(1,544,000)	(1,420,000)	(1,420,000)	(1,420,000)	(-124,000)	---	---
United States Information Agency							
Salaries and expenses	657,157,000	692,275,000	681,051,000	692,275,000	+35,118,000	---	+11,224,000
(By transfer)	---	---	---	(4,000,000)	(+4,000,000)	(+4,000,000)	(+4,000,000)
Office of Inspector General	4,023,000	4,206,000	4,206,000	4,206,000	+183,000	---	---
Educational and cultural exchange programs	163,151,000	172,500,000	178,000,000	186,163,000	+23,012,000	+13,663,000	+8,163,000
Payment to the Eisenhower Exchange Fellowship Program Trust Fund	---	---	5,000,000	5,000,000	+5,000,000	+5,000,000	---
Radio construction	107,237,000	98,043,000	98,043,000	98,043,000	-9,194,000	---	---
(By transfer)	---	---	---	(10,000,000)	(+10,000,000)	(+10,000,000)	(+10,000,000)
Broadcasting to Cuba	31,069,000	38,988,000	33,288,000	38,988,000	+7,919,000	---	+5,700,000
East-West Center	23,000,000	23,000,000	23,920,000	26,000,000	+3,000,000	+3,000,000	+2,080,000
North / South Center	---	---	10,000,000	---	---	---	-10,000,000
National Endowment for Democracy	25,000,000	30,000,000	---	30,000,000	+5,000,000	---	+30,000,000
Total, United States Information Agency	1,010,637,000	1,059,012,000	1,033,508,000	1,080,675,000	+70,038,000	+21,663,000	+47,167,000
Total, related agencies	1,295,176,000	1,368,652,000	1,333,910,000	1,384,292,000	+89,116,000	+15,640,000	+50,382,000
Total, title V, Department of State and related agencies:							
New budget (obligational) authority	4,565,763,000	5,552,765,000	5,125,189,000	5,143,073,000	+577,310,000	-409,692,000	+17,884,000
(By transfer)	---	---	---	(24,000,000)	(+24,000,000)	(+24,000,000)	(+24,000,000)
Fiscal year 1992	(4,565,763,000)	(5,180,545,000)	(5,125,189,000)	(5,143,073,000)	(+577,310,000)	(-37,472,000)	(+17,884,000)
Fiscal year 1993	---	(372,220,000)	---	---	---	(-372,220,000)	---

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 1991 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR FISCAL YEAR 1992—Continued

[Amounts in dollars]

Item	1991 appropriation	Budget estimate	House allowance	Committee recommendation	Senate committee recommendation compared with (+ or −)		
					1991 appropriation	Budget estimate	House allowance
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Grand total:							
New budget (obligational) authority	19,496,278,000	22,342,064,000	20,974,822,000	22,124,173,000	+2,627,895,000	-217,891,000	+1,149,351,000
Fiscal year 1992	(19,496,278,000)	(21,969,844,000)	(20,974,822,000)	(22,124,173,000)	(+2,627,895,000)	(+154,329,000)	(+1,149,351,000)
Fiscal year 1993	---	(372,220,000)	---	---	---	(-372,220,000)	---
(By transfer)	(189,768,000)	(82,800,000)	(81,738,000)	(92,600,000)	(-97,168,000)	(+9,800,000)	(+10,862,000)
(Limitation on administrative expenses)	(3,167,000)	(3,297,000)	(3,248,000)	(3,297,000)	(+130,000)	---	(+49,000)
(Limitation on direct loans)	(71,000,000)	(296,983,000)	(414,908,000)	(450,158,000)	(+379,158,000)	(+153,175,000)	(+35,250,000)
(Limitation on guaranteed loans)	(150,000,000)	(4,828,291,000)	(4,833,000,000)	(4,819,000,000)	(+4,669,000,000)	(-9,291,000)	(-14,000,000)
(Liquidation of contract authority)	(261,200,000)	(272,210,000)	(272,210,000)	(248,210,000)	(-12,990,000)	(-24,000,000)	(-24,000,000)
(Foreign currency appropriation)	(1,544,000)	(1,420,000)	(1,420,000)	(1,420,000)	(-124,000)	---	---
(Availability of funds)	(2,000,000)	---	(250,000)	(250,000)	(-1,750,000)	(+250,000)	---